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LOCAL NOTICES.

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Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Dooley's Baking Powder
Stands unequaled for making light, healthy and nutritious rolls, biscuits, griddle cakes, &c. The ingredients used in the manufacture of this powder are not only chemically pure, but so proportioned that the results produced are the same each time. In this respect it possesses superiority over all others in the market. Only two teaspoonfuls are required for a quart of flour. For sale by grocers generally. Use Dooley's Baking Powder only. MWF

Country Merchants
Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Buy Your White Lead and Paints
At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

Furniture for Sale.
Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Shorb & Son, 424 Penn street, and 135 Smithfield street.

Official Reports
Prove that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has shown an irreplacable influence on the condition of the sick soldiers during the last European wars. This fact, in conjunction with the encomiums of our first physicians, speaks so well for Hoff's Malt Extract, that further praise on our part would be superfluous.

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,
New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Chinese and Trades Unions.

Dispatches from the President at the Seaside—Printing of the Fractional Currency—Gen. Ames and Mississippi Affairs—Bonds Paid to Pacific Road—A Fenian Scare—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1869.

The President's Horses.

The President telegraphed to-day on various subjects. Among the dispatches was one requesting Secretary Cox to have his horses "Kept" and "Cincinnati" sent down next week. The Secretary in forwarding the animals telegraphed the sad intelligence of the death of one of the President's favorite and fastest horses at midnight, after a brief illness. Quite a number of official documents were forwarded to the seaside to-day for official signature.

The Fractional Note Currency.

The new ten and fifteen cent notes are in general circulation here. The back of the ten cent notes and face of the fifteen cent notes are engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company, and the face of the ten and back of the fifteen by the American Bank Note Company. Every body remarks that the work of the last mentioned company is much the best, and the work of the National of the back of the ten cent notes especially is of a quite inferior character, and far from being satisfactory to the Treasury Department, which will make a strong effort to get better engraving from the National company on the twenty-five and fifty cent notes.

The Trades Unions and the Chinese.

The various trades organizations of this city held a meeting last night. The President of the meeting was asked to bring up the Chinese question. One of the leading members said he thought it would be time to take action when the Chinese stormed the city, and he would do all in his power to get them into trades unions. The advocates of the workingmen's interests should not oppose them in their race for life, but aid them, and, if possible, get them into the trades unions. With these remarks the subject was dropped.

Mississippi Politics.

General Ames, while in daily interviews with Secretaries Boutwell and Cox and Attorney General Hoar, and various other Government officials, and explained to them the situation of things in Mississippi. Secretary Boutwell was anxious that the President should see him, and telegraphed to Long Branch, which resulted in a call of General Ames to that place by the President. He will probably return here by Saturday to receive the record of the trial in Yerger's case.

Bore Pacific Roads Paid Over.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company to-day received $680,000 in Government bonds for the twenty miles ending at 1,020 miles from Omaha. About fifteen miles more brings the subsidy up to Ogden. It can be said that both Secretaries Cox and Boutwell are entirely convinced that this company is doing the fair thing, and mean to put the road at once in first-class order throughout.

Another Fenian Scare.

Minister Thornton seems to be impressed with the idea that the Fenians are quietly making preparations to do something somewhere, and has made a representation on the subject to our Government. His apprehensions, so far as can be ascertained, are not at all shared in official circles.

Personal.

Ex-Congressmen Halsey, of New Jersey, Ketchum, of New York, and Driggs, of Michigan, are among the arrivals to-day. Senator Nye has gone over to New York, and Senator Sawyer has gone back to South Carolina, having succeeded in getting A. G. Mackey permanently shelved from the Charleston Custom House. Clerk McPherson is going to Europe next week.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1869.

THE ARMY.

Gen. Marcy, Inspector General, has been ordered to make several inspections at Fort Porter, Plattsburg barracks, Madison barracks and Ft. Ontario.

Lieut. Heelmes Dent has been detailed to perform the duties of Indian Agent.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from July 10th to 17th were $3,109,583.

A WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

Measures have been instituted for the organization of a company, having in view the holding of a world's exposition of manufactures, &c., in Washington a year hence.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION

Is made of the recent convention between the United States and Peru for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country against the other. The are to sit at Lima.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns from the land office at Salt Lake City show that during the first two weeks of June last 88 declaratory statements, covering 140,000 acres, were filed in that office under the pre-emption act.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY.

Mr. George Peabody arrived here to-day in a special car, and accompanied by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, proceeded to White Sulphur Springs.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican State Convention—Resolutions Adopted—Position on the Chinese Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Republican State Convention nominated Lorenzo Sawyer and O. C. Pratt for Judges of the Supreme Court, and adopted a scrses of resolutions. The first pledges the support of the party to and and indorses the acts of Grant's Administration. Second, The negro question has ceased to be an element of American politics, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment should be followed by an act of universal amnesty and enfranchisement of the Southern people. The third regards with satisfaction the increasing immigration to this State from Atlantic States and Europe, but while giving the preference to people of our own race, holds that inoffensive emigrants from China are entitled to the full protection of the law, but opposes Chinese suffrage in any form and any change in the naturalization laws of the United States. The fourth recognizes the power of the General Government to restrict or prevent Chinese immigration by terminating our commercial relations with China; believes the closing of our ports at present against Chinese would be injurious to the material interest of the coast; a reproach upon the intelligence of the American people, and contrary to the spirit of the age. The fifth approves the eight-hour law. The sixth indorses the action of Congress in rejecting the Alabama treaty, and considers it the duty of the General government to demand full reparation for the injury inflicted by the British government and people upon our commerce during the late rebellion. The seventh favors the equalization of taxation of all kinds of property of the State. The eighth opposes grants to States and railroads.

CUBA.

Americans Released from Prison—1,200 Estates Confiscated—The Cubans at Fernando Po.

HAVANA, July 22.—Two citizens of the United States, named Puntado and Cabias, who have been in prison since February, and Senor Gutierrez, a Mexican, have been released through the intercession of the American Consul General.

The splendid Aladamas mansion in this city, confiscated by the Government, has been turned into a casino for the officers of the volunteers. The total number of estates belonging to rebels, which have been embargoed by the Government up to the present date, is 1,200.

Advices from Fernando Po represent that the Cuban prisoners there are in good health.

Ohio Democratic Senatorial Nomination

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, July 22, 1869.

A Convention of the Democracy of the Senatorial district composed of Crawford, Seneca and Wyandotte counties, was held here yesterday to nominate a candidate for Senator. After spending the afternoon, and evening in quarreling among themselves, they finally succeeded about eleven o'clock in nominating Dr. Jenner, of Crestline.

CHICAGO.

The Trial of Rev. C. E. Cheney.

All the Objections Made by Defendant's Counsel Overruled—The Bishop Has Everything His Own Way—But is Flanked by an Injunction from the Superior Court of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The ecclesiastical Court engaged in the trial of the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church, for violation of the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in omitting the word "regenerate" in the rite of infant baptism, assembled this morning at 9:30 in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. After religious exercises, the President announced that the exceptions taken yesterday afternoon by counsel for the accused, and which had been held for advisement at adjournment, were overruled.

Mr. Thompson asked the reason for such decision.

Mr. Otis thought such a requirement an unusual proceeding, and on his request the Court then propounded the question, "Rev. Charles E. Cheney, are you guilty or not guilty?"

Mr. Thompson—Guilty of what?

The Court—Guilty of the charges contained in the present indictment.

Mr. Thompson—The charges are so incongruous and imperfect that our client makes no response to this question.

Mr. Otis—Then, in accordance with proceeding as held down in the Canons, I would say that defendant be considered as pleading not guilty, and be so recorded.

Mr. Thompson—Then, if the Court be determined to proceed with the trial, we would ask what time the Court will appoint for such trial?

He then proceeded to read from the Canon, which requires that not less than twenty days shall be allowed in such cases, and claimed that such would be but reasonable notice. Outside the Canon, by right and justice, he held that the time and place has now fixed not less than twenty days from date.

Mr. Otis—Our canons provide that notice of trial shall be served upon the party to be tried with all due haste, and we are able to show that preparand required by the canon been given defendant in the present trial. If any further time is required to subpœna witnesses, the Bishop should have been apprised of the fact at the opening of the trial. I ask that the court overrule the objections.

Mr. Thompson—We do not complain, nor have we during the assembling of this court. We are simply trying to conduct the trial at this time. I simply stated what I considered to be the proper construction of the Canon as regards the matter of time. On yesterday we first tried to show in perfect good faith that the jurisdiction of the court was not canonical; second, our rights to examine the presbyters who set as jurors on this case. We then filed our papers as made on record several days, before expressed the opinion that a larger mandate, now assembled, would be in order.

The court then decided to adjourn for one hour, and the Bishop announced that the objections had been overruled, they being considered frivolous.

Mr. Fuller then rose and said—We have upon the Ohio time presented to the court what we had to the jurisdiction and to the various papers that have been had before you, and to the court of which you are the presiding officer. Until we have reached the point, at which we shall go to the highest, I have advised the Superior Court of Chicago for an injunction, which has been granted against all further proceedings in this case. We have determined that if our client was smitten, it shall not be contrary to law, and we have therefore taken the course we have. We have determined that State will never go down. Let us have no words to say for or against actions of ours in connection with the great and everlasting cause of creation.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Governor by the Convention for his able address. The thanks were tendered by Mr. Bross, and responded in behalf of the Convention to the address of the Governor.

The following preamble and resolution was presented by Mr. G. J. Lackey, of Pittsburgh, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The labor of our State Superintendent is greatly on the increase, and the responsibility is equally as great as that of any other state officer; and,

WHEREAS, As great an amount of ability and skill is required for the proper discharge of his duties as for any other position in the State; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully call the attention of our law-makers to the fact that the present salary is not commensurate with the ability, labor and responsibility given to the discharge of the arduous duties of this office.

Prof. Carver was invited to address the Convention, which he did at length, after which a vote of thanks was tendered him for his address.

State Superintendent Wickersham then addressed the Convention in relation to the proposition of his law relating to the duties of county superintendents.

At the afternoon session, the questions, When should our County Institutes be held, and how conducted that they be of the most benefit to be substituted in cities and large towns for the County Institutes, as now conducted, which will be more to the professional advantage of the teachers? came up for discussion.

Jno. P. Southell, Allegheny county, said the Institutes should be of a practical character. That the teachers there should be taught how to teach the several branches. As an illustration, he referred to the Institute held in his county a few days ago, where an able lecturer having a practical teacher on the subject of reading, one who gave regular drills to his teachers, than by all the fine theoretical lectures given during the sessions. The teachers were always present, eager, willing to learn some truth that they might carry home to their pupils. Theoretical lectures have a tendency to discourage rather than to build up the teachers. They want something tangible, something they can put into immediate use.

S. G. Boyd, of York: Hon. A. S. Kissell, of Iowa, and others, indorsed Mr. Southell's views.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 46 to 8 recommending a change in the school law, allowing school directors compensation for the time spent in official duties not exceeding one day in each week, and have them sworn officers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Northern Pacific Railroad exploring expedition arrived safely at Fort Abercrombie July 16th.

St. Thomas advices state that the steamer Telegrafo had escaped from there after the authorities had determined to seize her. The blockade of Maracaibo proves to be nothing but a paper blockade. The St. Domingo Government has declared the steamer Telegrafo a pirate, and invites all the governments to treat her as such.

A letter from Fort Abercrombie, dated July 19th, says: The Northern Pacific Railroad exploring expedition has reached this point in good health and enjoying themselves. They march to Georgetown, two days' journey, where they divide, General Smith and party returning eastward *via* Crow Wing and Lake Superior, and Jay Cooke's agent and another going to Fort Stevenson, thence by boat eastward to Sioux City and to Mankato and St. Paul.

A Buenos Ayres letter of June 11th states that Lopez was about to torture his prisoners in retaliation for the refusal of the Count D'Eu to prevent the Paraguyan battalion in the allied army, from carrying the Paraguayan flag, when Minister McMahon interfered, and declared the protection of the United States. Commander F. W. Ramsey, of the United States Navy, was married, recently, at Buenos Ayres, to Miss Annie McMahon, a sister of the Minister.

The change of gauge of the South Pacific Railroad was completed on Wednesday, and now conforms to that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

At a meeting held in St. Louis, on Wednesday night, to consider how the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Humboldt shall be celebrated, on September 14th, it was decided to have a festival, with music and orations in the different languages.

It is reported that the Rev. Father McMullin will be appointed administrator of the Chicago Roman Catholic Diocese, Bishop Duggan's restoration to sanity being considered hopeless. Archbishops Spaulding and Kendrick held a conference with the Roman Catholic Church authorities on Tuesday evening, when it is stated three clergymen were named for the position of Acting Bishop, Father McMullin being the most prominent and likely to be appointed. It is also rumored that Rev. Father Boles will be reinstated in his former charge. Father McMullin, during the contest between Bishop Duggan and certain of his clergy, has maintained a sturdy opposition to that prelate.

Another successful trip on the new horse railway was made in San Francisco on Wednesday, in the presence of members of the press, a portion of the Chicago excursion party, and a number of prominent citizens. Several of those expressed the opinion that a larger machine, now assembled, would be in order.

The new hoisting works of the Chollar Potosi Mine, Virginia, Nevada, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The Company's boarding house, and several surrounding buildings, together with a large amount of wood and timber, was also burned. The employees escaped with the loss of the Sierros shaft. Loss over $100,000; partly insured.

Wednesday night, while at Beloit, Wis., while deputy sheriff Johnson and constable Hawley were attempting to arrest a negro, whom they had arrested to the calaboose, he suddenly drew a revolver and shot Johnson through the abdomen, and then fled into the woods. The latter wound will probably prove fatal. They have his scent, however.

The official vote of Washington Territory is fifty-two thousand and thirty-eight, increase in two years, six thousand and ninety-eight. Garfield, Republican, majority for Congress is one hundred and forty-eight. The convention to a State Convention was small, being four from each and six hundred and eighty-eight against.

Mazatlan advices are received to July 12th. The fourth of July was quietly observed by resident Americans. Governor Ibarra being unwell, sent his Secretary to make the usual congratulatory visit to the American Consul.

The trade continues unusually dull. The mines at Cosala, Capola and Ventano were yielding large quantities of silver. General Vega was still at Los Angeles, the latest report. It was stated Vega would certainly carry out his plan for a New Constitution within the next few months at furthest, his popularity and the support of Lozada's troops rendering him invincible.

Mrs. Jennie Wright, wife of a workman in Belmers's wire goods factory, Cincinnati, shot at, but missed, J. W. Hart, an employee in the same factory, on Wednesday. The cause of the affair is, that in the absence of her husband on account of sickness, she went to the factory for something she had left. Hart, while she was there, insulted her, and refused to leave. Her husband, who is a cripple, after hearing his wife's story, went to the factory to see the proprietor the reason. The latter spoke to Hart of the matter, whereupon he said Mrs. Wright made improper advances to him. Upon which Wright confronted Hart, and he repeated the accusation to him. Wright then drew a pistol shot and was arrested. She is young and of good reputation.

Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, one of the most energetic and public-spirited railway managers in the United States, entered upon his duties as Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha yesterday morning.

Last Thursday, during the severe thunder shower, two children of Mr. Wm. Cook, residing about five miles southwest of Delhi, Iowa, while playing together on the prairie were struck and instantly killed by lightning.

The first rail on the Sioux City end of the Iubuque and Sioux City Railroad was laid on Wednesday. The track will be put down at the rate of one or two miles per day until completed.

The damage done by the rains of last week in Appanoose county, Iowa, says the *Citizen*, will not fall short of $200,000.

Generals Sherman and Sheridan have telegraphed their satisfaction at the raid by Gen. E. A. Carr, of the army, on his recent dashing military expedition against the hostile Indians of the far west. Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gives it as his opinion that the effect of Gen. Carr's recent success over the hostile tribes of Indians, will check Indian raids and outrages on the western frontier.

Advices from various parts of the West are to the effect that the weather for the past four days has been very favorable to the crops. The growing grain crops. There had been occasional showers at some points, but no heavy rains since last saturday.

The special Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Cook county, (Chicago,) appointed to locate the County Insane Asylum, yesterday decided that the location will be on the farm of D. S. Hammond, Esq.

Just as the train was leaving the depot at Quincy on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, a watchman noticed an insane woman in a car. When the train was fairly in motion the man attempted to pass from one car to another, fell beneath the train and was torn to pieces. The woman was found on the floor, to give any clue to the man's name or whereabouts, but it is believed that his name is Lynch.

A man named Quinn is now thought to be the murderer of watchman Lawrence, of Hoboken ferry fame.

The Cuban patriots at Fort Lafayette will probably be released to-day.

Daniel Kelly was arrested in New York Wednesday for killing his father while indulr agin a family quarrel.

Hon. John Rose, Finance Minister of the Dominion, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted. It is said Sir George C. Cartier will take Mr. Rose's place.

The Canadian Press Association arrived at Syracuse yesterday morning, were entertained by the Syracuse by a reception and dinner. They proceeded to Oswego in a special train. The excursionists number one hundred and twenty.

The New York *Express* says the Toledo and Wabash difficulties have been amicably adjusted, and all suits withdrawn. The company will pay issue a million of new stock, instead of four millions. This stock is to be equally divided between the contending parties represented by Jay Gould and A. Boody.

Col. Warren, the Fenian, and J. D. O'Connell, waited on Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson and Attorney General Hoar, Wednesday, and told them of the wrongs inflicted upon Fenian prisoners in England. They intend to lay the matter individually before every member of the Cabinet. The Attorney General is not at all gracious to them, and intimated that the invaders of Canada were a set of thieves and robbers.

Geo. Peabody left Baltimore yesterday for White Sulphur Springs.

Hon. Edward McPherson sailed for Europe, Wednesday.

Frank W. Ballard, for nearly three years Secretary of the Security Insurance Company, of New York, is a defaulter to the extent of $65,000. Speculating in Wall street with the Company's funds is the cause of the defalcation.

It is stated that the United States steamer Seminole, which left Norfolk recently on a secret expedition, is cruising in Haytien waters for the capture of the Haytien privateer *Triton*, which has been preying on American commerce in those waters. She is to be captured and taken to Washington.

Crobble's wire factory, the Eagle Lead Pencil Company's works, and Barnard's hoop skirt factory, all in a building in Brooklyn, were burned yesterday. Loss $45,000.

Lawrence Conners, hurt by the fall of the arch of the Catholic church in Hudson on Wednesday, died to-day.

R. D. Rogarts, the defaulting naval paymaster, arrived at New York yesterday from Galveston, in custody of a Marshal. He will be tried in September.

The annual Fenian festival at Clinton forest, near Buffalo, yesterday, was a grand demonstration. The military and civic organizations of the northern and Canada paraded in the morning with music and banners, and an immense crowd was present at the grove in the afternoon, where speeches were made by Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, and others. All the elevators in the city and several other businesses suspended to enable their employees to participate in the celebration.

Lieutenant Commander H. B. Seeley, of the United States steamer Dawnae, has been arrested at Portsmouth, N. H., and held to bail on two warrants, charging him with unwarranted cruelty to several seamen of that vessel.

A Kingston, Canada, telegram says: The Right Rev. Bishop Horan, accompanied by James O'Reilley, Q. C., proceeded to the penitentiary yesterday morning with the necessary papers for the release of Father McMahon. He was immediately liberated, and is at present at the Bishop's residence.

Prof. Shaler, of Newport, Ky., is in Boone county, digging for Mastodon bones for Cambridge University. He has exhumed a large quantity.

On Wednesday evening the prisoners confined in jail at Hamilton, O., knocked the turnkey down and attempted to release Griffin, who is sentenced to be hung for murder next week. The alarm was given and the plan failed. Four prisoners who escaped were rearrested.

The printers of the Dayton, O., *Ledger* office are on a strike for their wages, and the strike has been sanctioned by the Typographical Union.

Four negro men and two women were arrested at Nanconah Bottom, Tenn., yesterday, and taken to Memphis and lodged in jail, on a charge of murdering the German Puest there some months since.

An Italian named Louis Mautillas was arrested in Memphis Wednesday evening and committed to jail, for raping a girl eight years of age.

A card signed by numerous citizens of Crittenden county, Ark., appeared in the papers yesterday, setting forth that the killing of Capt. Haynes some days since was unjustifiable.

John Cummins, a laborer at the Kingsland Iron works at Carondelet, Mo., fell from the top of the elevator yesterday, a distance of seventy-five feet, and broke his skull, killing him instantly.

Wm. Edwards, colored, will be hung in the jail yard at St. Louis about noon to-day, for killing another colored man named Wilson, at a ball last winter.

The trial of Yerger before the military commission at Jackson, Mississippi, was concluded yesterday, but the verdict is not known. After the trial was concluded Yerger was brought before Judge Hill, of the United States Circuit Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge William Yerger, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted a plea to which the Judge Advocate, Colonel Thomas F. Barr, submitted a return, and Yerger was remanded to military custody. The points involved having been heretofore passed upon by Judge Hill with the same result, the case will next be heard from in the Supreme Court.

The Dent movement is supported by the press of Mississippi, and he will receive the support of conservatives of all parties.

Commodore S. S. Lee, brother of Gen. R. E. Lee, died at his home in Stafford county, Va., yesterday.

Colonels Ryan and Carrier, who arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Tuesday afternoon, are still there.

Pig metal was cast at the New Kingsland iron works at Carondelet, Mo., yesterday, which was pronounced by experienced iron men to be the best first run that ever came from a furnace in this country. This ore is smelted with what is known as Chester ore.

Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie, has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee by ex-Senator Buckalew, President of the late State Convention.

An eastward bound train on the Central Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track one day night near Humboldt Lake, by a water spout washing away a portion of the road bed.

Among the passengers by the steamer Japan from China, arrived at San Francisco, were one hundred and twelve Chinese women, sent for the purpose of prostitution. The Customs officers seized over fifteen thousand dollars worth of opium on the China steamer for violation of the revenue laws.

Commencement day proper at Dartmouth College was celebrated by appropriate exercises passed off with more than usual *eclat*. A large meeting of the alumni was held in the morning, at which the question of uniting with a view to obtain $200,000 for the college, of which $25,000 were subscribed on the spot. At the close of the literary exercises, Governor Hillhouse announced that Mr. Gladstone will reflect his point of withdrawing the bill immediately. This will be followed by a speedy adjournment, the calling home of Parliament in August and the passage of a large batch of new peers, sufficient in number to overcome the presen tory majority.

Ricardo have been posted on the walls today, with the words "The People or the Lords Rule," and calling a mass meeting at Arundel Hall for to-morrow. This will be followed by a monster open air demonstration. A rumor is afloat that the Duke of Cambridge has openly expressed his indignation at the radicalism shown by the Ministry, and he hopes that the Peers will refuse to sanction the coercion of the peers.

The present crisis promises well to open the the hall to sweeping reforms in England, concerning which the virtual destruction of hereditary legislation.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Lords tonight, there was a full attendance of Peers and spectators. Many members of the House of Commons were present. The consideration of the amendments to the Irish Church bill was resumed. Earl Granville opened the debate by stating that he and Majesty's Ministry regarded the vote of Tuesday night as one of a very grave character, but they were unwilling to prevent the consideration of the other amendments to the measure. They were anxious to conduct the discussion in a spirit of peace and conciliation on the proposed insertion of the original date of disestablishment, March 1, January 1, 1871, but should not make a division on the House. If the motion was contrary to the feeling of the House, he would withdraw it.

Earl Cairns said since the adjournment he had had a conference with Earl Granville. He (Lord Cairns) thought the amendments reasonable, and could see no other possible solution. He was glad to find that Earl Granville was actuated by a similar spirit. Nothing could be more culpable on either side than to attempt to contract a controversy on a measure of this kind, where the materials for a solution were at hand. With that view and that sentiment, everything which took place in the committee on Tuesday night agreed that the question of date was of secondary importance, and declared that he was ready to accept the original. He advised the Irish Church bill should be passed without regard to curates, ecclesiastical residences, or the commutation of annuities. If the bill, as amended, contract a controversy on a measure of this kind, where the materials for a solution were at hand. With that view and that sentiment, everything which took place in the committee on Tuesday night agreed that the question of date was of secondary importance, and declared that he was ready to accept the original. He advised the Irish Church bill should be passed without regard to curates, ecclesiastical residences, or the commutation of annuities. If the bill, as amended, they would have to reject it. Lord Cairns concluded by admitting that he still had strong objections to the bill, but if it was to pass at all it was not for the interests of the country or church to prolong the struggle on minor details.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Russell and other leading peers accepted the compromise, and gave it their support. The bill was then concluded by admitting that he still had strong objections to the bill, but if it was to pass at all it was not for the interests of the country or church to prolong the struggle on minor details.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Russell and other leading peers accepted the compromise, and gave it their support. The bill was then read its second reading.

The Earl of Bindon and the Bishop of Tuam protested against the compromise.

Earl Granville thanked Lord Cairns for the frank manner with which he had opened the confidential communication with the Government in order to smooth down the difficulties in the way of the bill.

LONDON, July 21, Midnight.—The die is cast and the struggle has begun. The Lords and the country have finally come to an issue in consequence of the abrupt termination of the debate last night. Intense excitement prevailed among political circles during the day. The Cabinet has been in session all afternoon, and a report is afloat that great dissension exists in the Ministry.

Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Lowe, and all the strongest members insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Irish Church Bill on the ground that the Ministry have clearly appealed to the principles, which renders a direct conflict between the two Houses of Parliament inevitable.

Other members of the Cabinet, Lord Clarendon among the number, advised more moderate proceedings, such as letting the bill take its course, and only abandoning it at the last moment. The latter counsels, finding Bright and Salisbury towards Mr. Gladstone, joined to a large majority cast against the preamble, however, shows that all attempts to effect a compromise is impossible. It is also significant that Mr. Gladstone will reflect his point of withdrawing the bill immediately. This will be followed by a speedy adjournment, the calling home of Parliament in August and the passage of a large batch of new peers, sufficient in number to overcome the presen tory majority.

Ricardo have been posted on the walls today, with the words "The People or the Lords Rule," and calling a mass meeting at Arundel Hall for to-morrow. This will be followed by a monster open air demonstration. A rumor is afloat that the Duke of Cambridge has openly expressed his indignation at the radicalism shown by the Ministry, and he hopes that the Peers will refuse to sanction the coercion of the peers.

The present crisis promises well to open the the hall to sweeping reforms in England, concerning which the virtual destruction of hereditary legislation.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Lords tonight, there was a full attendance of Peers and spectators. Many members of the House of Commons were present. The consideration of the amendments to the Irish Church bill was resumed. Earl Granville opened the debate by stating that he and Majesty's Ministry regarded the vote of Tuesday night as one of a very grave character, but they were unwilling to prevent the consideration of the other amendments to the measure. They were anxious to conduct the discussion in a spirit of peace and conciliation on the proposed insertion of the original date of disestablishment, March 1, January 1, 1871, but should not make a division on the House. If the motion was contrary to the feeling of the House, he would withdraw it.

Earl Cairns said since the adjournment he had had a conference with Earl Granville. He (Lord Cairns) thought the amendments reasonable, and could see no other possible solution. He was glad to find that Earl Granville was actuated by a similar spirit. Nothing could be more culpable on either side than to attempt to contract a controversy on a measure of this kind, where the materials for a solution were at hand. With that view and that sentiment, everything which took place in the committee on Tuesday night agreed that the question of date was of secondary importance, and declared that he was ready to accept the original. He advised the Irish Church bill should be passed without regard to curates, ecclesiastical residences, or the commutation of annuities. If the bill, as amended, they would have to reject it. Lord Cairns concluded by admitting that he still had strong objections to the bill, but if it was to pass at all it was not for the interests of the country or church to prolong the struggle on minor details.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Russell and other leading peers accepted the compromise, and gave it their support. The bill was then concluded by admitting that he still had strong objections to the bill, but if it was to pass at all it was not for the interests of the country or church to prolong the struggle on minor details.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Russell and other leading peers accepted the compromise, and gave it their support. The bill was then read its second reading.

The Earl of Bindon and the Bishop of Tuam protested against the compromise.

Earl Granville thanked Lord Cairns for the frank manner with which he had opened the confidential communication with the Government in order to smooth down the difficulties in the way of the bill.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Ohio and Mississippi Valley Commerce.

Its Diversion to Southern Atlantic Ports by Reason of Short Lines—A Bright Future for the Philadelphia and Erie—Other Projects and Items of Interest.

—"Veteran Observer," of Cincinnati, writes a lengthy article to the New York *Times* relative to new railway lines from the West to the Atlantic, and from the West to the South, including the Cincinnati Southern road. He sets out by informing New Yorkers that that city will not always be the great point for foreign trade, and as examples cites revolutions in commerce in olden times such as at Palmyra and Phoenicia. He argues that the trade of the entire West and Northwest may be diverted to the South, for the reason that shorter lines of communication may be established. To prove this assertion he shows that Omaha and all the ports below on the Mississippi are hundreds of miles nearer the Southern ports than New York, and that Cincinnati and Louisville are much nearer to Norfolk and Charleston than New York, the former being but four hundred and seventy miles from Cincinnati and Charleston but five hundred, on air lines. He insists that Cincinnati is nearer the interior points of the South, and that neither New York nor Boston can compete with Cincinnati in manufactures, because the latter has cheaper fuel, and is full of skilled artisans. He then shows the great importance of the proposed Cincinnati Southern railroad, the surveys for which are to be immediately proceeded with awaiting the action of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures, about which no difficulty is apprehended. He says:

"This 'Southern Road' is to go, as direct as the nature of the ground will permit, to a central point in East Tennessee, nominally Chattanooga, but substantially Knoxville, where it will connect with the whole system of Southern roads, making in all 4,000 miles in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Suppose this is all done—as in all known probability it will be—what is to be the result? The result will be that not one iota of the produce of the Ohio Valley will go to the South through the Atlantic ports. It would be not only a shorter line, but it would be one less transhipment to go direct through Cincinnati to the Interior of the South. Hence, if this road is made, it is very evident there will be a revolution in the routes of the vast commerce which these produce. Hence it is the people of Cincinnati now seem to expect great things from the Southern Road."

He then alludes to the importance of the Ohio Canal, now completed from Virginia, which is now in process of completion to its mouth, and says that there will be but a short road from which point through Portsmouth, Ohio, will connect it with Cincinnati, thus giving to Virginia a trade of twenty-five millions, and brings Cincinnati nearer to Norfolk than any eastern line. He says that the Ohio Canal is seriously planned to continue the James River canal to the Ohio—and it is entirely practicable to do so—and that the make of the best water-outlet from the West to the Atlantic, considering its immediate importance, its utility and profit, that this canal may be made, and that it will be made, if it is but too much to say, it probably will be.

—The Erie *Dispatch* has a column article relative to the future prospects of the Philadelphia and Erie road, which it says in fifteen months will be, with its connections, "the strongest trunk line between the East and West." This, if true, augurs well for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Chicago consolidation. But it should be remembered the Pennsylvania is the owner of the Pittsburgh and Erie. Two points in connection with the new greatness of Pittsburgh and Erie read it discusses as follows: The first is the immense trade of the Lake Shore Red River valley, by way of the lakes to Duluth and Superior, and Jay Cooke's agent and another going to Fort Stevenson, thence by boat eastward to Sioux City and to Mankato and St. Paul.

A Buenos Ayres letter of June 11th states that Lopez was about to torture his prisoners in retaliation for the refusal of the Count D'Eu to prevent the Paraguyan battalion in the allied army, from carrying the Paraguayan flag, when Minister McMahon interfered, and declared the protection of the United States. Commander F. W. Ramsey, of the United States Navy, was married, recently, at Buenos Ayres, to Miss Annie McMahon, a sister of the Minister.

The change of gauge of the South Pacific Railroad was completed on Wednesday, and now conforms to that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

At a meeting held in St. Louis, on Wednesday night, to consider how the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Humboldt shall be celebrated, on September 14th, it was decided to have a festival, with music and orations in the different languages.

It is reported that the Rev. Father McMullin will be appointed administrator of the Chicago Roman Catholic Diocese, Bishop Duggan's restoration to sanity being considered hopeless. Archbishops Spaulding and Kendrick held a conference with the Roman Catholic Church authorities on Tuesday evening, when it is stated three clergymen were named for the position of Acting Bishop, Father McMullin being the most prominent and likely to be appointed. It is also rumored that Rev. Father Boles will be reinstated in his former charge. Father McMullin, during the contest between Bishop Duggan and certain of his clergymen, has maintained a sturdy opposition to that prelate.

Another successful trip on the new horse railway was made in San Francisco on Wednesday, in the presence of members of the press, a portion of the Chicago excursion party, and a number of prominent citizens. Several of those expressed the opinion that a larger machine, now assembled, would be in order.

The new hoisting works of the Chollar Potosi Mine, Virginia, Nevada, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The Company's boarding house, and several surrounding buildings, together with a large amount of wood and timber, was also burned. The employees escaped with the loss of the Sierros shaft. Loss over $100,000; partly insured.

Wednesday night, while at Beloit, Wis., while deputy sheriff Johnson and constable Hawley were attempting to arrest a negro, whom they had arrested to the calaboose, he suddenly drew a revolver and shot Johnson through the abdomen, and then fled into the woods. The latter wound will probably prove fatal. They have his scent, however.

The official vote of Washington Territory is fifty-two thousand and thirty-eight, increase in two years, six thousand and ninety-eight. Garfield, Republican, majority for Congress is one hundred and forty-eight. The convention to a State Convention was small, being four from each and six hundred and eighty-eight against.

Mazatlan advices are received to July 12th. The fourth of July was quietly observed by resident Americans. Governor Ibarra being unwell, sent his Secretary to make the usual congratulatory visit to the American Consul.

The trade continues unusually dull. The mines at Cosala, Capola and Ventano were yielding large quantities of silver. General Vega was still at Los Angeles, the latest report. It was stated Vega would certainly carry out his plan for a New Constitution within the next few months at furthest, his popularity and the support of Lozada's troops rendering him invincible.

Mrs. Jennie Wright, wife of a workman in Belmers's wire goods factory, Cincinnati, shot at, but missed, J. W. Hart, an employee in the same factory, on Wednesday. The cause of the affair is, that in the absence of her husband on account of sickness, she went to the factory for something she had left. Hart, while she was there, insulted her, and refused to leave. Her husband, who is a cripple, after hearing his wife's story, went to the factory to see the proprietor the reason. The latter spoke to Hart of the matter, whereupon he said Mrs. Wright made improper advances to him. Upon which Wright confronted Hart, and he repeated the accusation to him. Wright then drew a pistol shot and was arrested. She is young and of good reputation.

Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, one of the most energetic and public-spirited railway managers in the United States, entered upon his duties as Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha yesterday morning.

Last Thursday, during the severe thunder shower, two children of Mr. Wm. Cook, residing about five miles southwest of Delhi, Iowa, while playing together on the prairie were struck and instantly killed by lightning.

The first rail on the Sioux City end of the Iubuque and Sioux City Railroad was laid on Wednesday. The track will be put down at the rate of one or two miles per day until completed.

The damage done by the rains of last

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

THE Committee on Railroads of the City Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and agreed to report an ordinance granting to the Connellsville Railroad Company the right to make connection with other roads by extending a single track down the Monongahela wharf to the Point, and up the Allegheny wharf to Twelfth street, by which means freights can be exchanged with other roads, leading east and west. The ordinance will be reported to Councils at its meeting on Monday next.

MR. PARTON, having done the "strikers" at Washington, is invited to try his hand on Harrisburg. By the way, the article in the *Atlantic* for August is a poor affair, proving that PARTON knew little or nothing of his subject. A dozen correspondents, familiar with Washington ways, could tell him a thousand things concerning which, though pretending to write about them, he appears to be totally ignorant. As a white washing affair, the *Atlantic* article is a success. As an exposure of the ways of the Washington rings, it is a total failure. The writer might do better in Harrisburg, where he could not easily mistake his way or miss his facts concerning the jobbers.

ENGLAND is in an excited condition over the failure of the church bill and the possible disruption of the Cabinet. The Lords have come squarely in conflict with the people, and it is reported that already the line is drawn on the question: "Shall the people or the Lords rule?" Although a compromise is talked of, things appear to have gone so far that a compromise is out of the question. The sentiment which has carried Parliament and the country thus far in its work of reform, will not recede; and we are prepared to hear that the present crisis will open the hall for sweeping reforms, which would not at present be attempted but for the course of the Lords.

THE late terrible accident on the Erie Railroad is calling down on the FISK-GOULD management comments from the press and indignation from the public that any other set of men would feel. It is held that the financial demoralization of these men in the management of Erie must necessarily lead to demoralization and just such results in operating the road. Perfect exemption from accidents is doubtless impossible; but the facts of the accident in question prove that it was the result of demoralization in discipline and indifference to the consequences of a deliberate disregard of established regulations. How can it be expected that subordinates will not be infected by the demoralization of their chiefs, or that, as regards a proper sense of responsibility and trustworthiness, the employed will be much superior to the employers? The person through whose carelessness the Erie accidents happened was no worse in his way than those above him are in their way. The difference is, on him the law is made to operate, while they defy it.

THE refusal of the House of Lords, at a late hour on Tuesday night, to recede from the amendments made to the Irish Church bill, has created intense excitement throughout Great Britain, and precipitated the crisis between the Peers and the people for political mastery. The vote by which the Lords rejected the motion to recede, was very emphatic, it standing 95 for receding to 173 against—showing an opposition majority of 78; but this is considerably less than the majority by which Mr. GLADSTONE has been sustained in the House of Commons since he first brought in his reformatory measure. It was believed in London, on Wednesday, that Mr. GLADSTONE would withdraw the bill immediately; prorogue Parliament until August, and then bring it up again, and throw upon the House of Lords the responsibility of rejecting it a second time. That the bill, or one even more sweeping in its changes, will become a law, there can be no doubt. It may be necessary to create a new batch of peers, to overslaugh the majority in the House of Lords, but there is ample precedent for such a policy. In the meantime, the Radicals in England—those who regard the House of Lords as of no earthly use to the country—are making the most of the crisis, as an argument for the destruction of hereditary legislation. But the English people are a slow moving race, when it comes to any interference with such an antique institution as the House of Peers, and it is not likely the Radicals will induce Mr. GLADSTONE to take a single step toward any such revolutionary improvement of the British Constitution as they propose.

IN THEIR anxiety to keep suffrage in Pennsylvania free from taint, the Democratic party, in their State Convention on the 14th instant, passed the following resolution:

"That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote."

Last fall, to carry the State, the leaders of the party resorted to a stupendous system of frauds. They distributed by the thousand bogus naturalization papers, and wherever an alien could be found willing to play the villian, he was promptly supplied. In this way probably not less than ten to twenty thousand fraudulent votes were polled for the Democratic candidates. Though opposed to permitting a decent negro to vote, the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not hesitate to organize fraud and recruit its ranks from the worst description of scamps, who for pay will vote from one to twenty times, without being entitled to vote once. The evidence is perfect that SHARSWOOD was not honestly elected, and that he sits on the Supreme Bench through the frauds organized in the eastern part of the State. The negroes in Pennsylvania whom the Fifteenth Amendment would admit to the ballot box, compare favorably with the great mass of Democratic voters, and are immeasurably superior to thousands that not only vote but are potent in selecting candidates, often from their own ranks. It would not be difficult in almost any locality to find good Democratic voters who are immensely inferior in every respect to the negroes concerning whom the party are so horrified. In any city or large community can be found negroes who would be degraded by coming in contact with a class of the Democratic rank and file, who are relied on to do the straight voting for candidates whom they have helped to nominate. These things are known of all men.

RELIGIOUS REFORM IN RUSSIA.

While the English Parliament and people have been wrangling and are still continuing to wrangle over the disestablishment of the small Protestant Church in Ireland, the Emperor of Russia has instituted, with the calm dignity of that autocratic government, one of the most sweeping measures of religious reform. By an imperial ukase the Russian Government has forever abolished the hereditary Levitical character of the Russo-Greek priesthood, numbering, with their families, nearly seven hundred thousand souls.

The priestly character in Russia first became hereditary during the time of PETER the Great, who assumed for himself and his successors the headship of the Russo-Greek Church. The clergy, by this hereditary principle, formed a caste among the lower classes of the population; this saved them from becoming a theocracy, while it lowered the social dignity of the church. This caste, deprived of civil rights, increased in numbers and in poverty until it became the chief care of the bishops to devise the means of feeding their clerical subordinates, who stood towards them in the some relation as the serfs once did to their lords. The Russian church became simply a means of providing for the wants of those who were hereditarily attached to its service; and its temples at last came to form a part of the dowry of "maidens of the priestly class," for no priest could get a church living until he had married. Indeed the Russian priest could hardly get a parish except by marriage with a lady possessing a reversionary interest in some living, or educated at one of the schools for the poor daughters of the clergy, who were thus worked off on the charity list. The greatest evil of the hereditary priesthood was that it prevented the recruitment of the clergy from among the better educated classes, and as a result the lower clergy are mostly poor, ignorant and despised. Mr. ROSS BROWNE, in one of his humorous works of travel, gives a most ludicrous view of the Russian priests.

It was this system of a hereditary priesthood, sanctioned by the custom of a hundred and fifty years, and affecting the lives of seven hundred thousand persons, that the Czar by his signature to the imperial ukase has swept away; and it passes almost unobserved amid the other great reforms of the present reign. It is called in Russia the emancipation of the clergy, and is regarded as a fitting sequel to the emancipation of the serfs. The reform in its details carefully avoids the infringement of justice in respect to vested interests. The children of the clergy lose none of their rights with the abolition of the hereditary character of the clerical office. If born of the higher grade of clergy they will in the future have the social position of gentry, while these of parents lower in the hierarchy are placed on an equality with the upper grade of the mercantile class; the social status in Russia, the reader will understand, being a subject of governmental regulation. Ample provision is also made for the education of the class losing their hereditary privileges in the priesthood. Another important feature of the decree is the provision it makes for the maintenance of the priesthood in the future; their poverty hitherto has been mainly due to the excessive number both of preachers and priests. Both are to be reduced on a basis of population, facility of communication, moral condition of the parish, etc.; and in the future priestly office can be held under the age of thirty.

Considering the magnitude of the change wrought by this reform, it is astonishing so little should be said about it. In Russia it is accepted by the Czar's well drilled subjects as a matter of course. In any other country such a sweeping measure would have constituted revolution.

KOOPMANSCHAP.

This distinguished speculator in celestial bone and muscle, after having talked to the Southerners at their labor convention in Memphis, went to New York to see if he could enlist the capitalists of that city in his enterprise of providing a plentiful supply of cheap labor; but the New Yorkers were shy, and KOOPMANSCHAP has returned to his home in San Francisco. He has been in this peculiar emigration business since 1850, and for the past ten years has employed a large number of brokers in China gathering ship loads of laborers. The honesty with which he has conducted his business, and the faithfulness with which he discharges his promises to the natives, accounts for the confidence they repose in him.

KOOPMANSCHAP—his name seems like a mixture of low Dutch and Chinese jargon—in his interviews with the New York reporters, for of course he was interviewed, said that the Chinese he proposed to introduce in this country, would be good enough for almost any mechanical pursuit—the furnace, the anvil, loom and bench. In Cuba there are 80,000 on sugar plantations, in Peru there are 50,000 cultivating the soil, in San Francisco there are 10,000 in the manufactories, and in the whole of California, about 70,000 engaged in pursuits of all descriptions. In the matter of wages, in Peru he stated they got eight dollars per month, while those who worked on the Pacific railroad received as much as thirty-five. He said he could furnish cheap, reliable, unskilled laborers for the South, at eight dollars per month, and seemed very confident that there will be a great demand from that section for these workmen.

It is useless, however, to disguise the fact that the particular species of industry this driving German proposes to continue, seems to come in conflict with an act of Congress passed in 1862, expressly forbidding the importation of coolies. That law forbids any citizen of the United States, or foreign resident here, acting for himself, or any other person, in any capacity whatever, to

"Build, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, in any locality or vessel owned, registered, enrolled, or licensed in the United States, or any part within the same, for the purpose or procuring from China, or any port or place therein, or from any other port or place, the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as coolies, to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatever, to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years, or for any time whatever, as servants, apprentices or to be held to service or labor.

The penalties for violation of this law are severe; the only saving clause is one exempting from the operation of the act "any free and voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject," but require for the purpose a permit from the consul or consular agent of the United States, who must first be satisfied by personal evidence of the fact.

This law was passed at a time when the revolting cruelties practiced in importing Coolies into Central America and the West Indies, attracted the attention of the civilized world; but it seems never to have been enforced to prevent the introduction of Chinese into California.

THE English telegraph bill is likely to become a law. The cost of the transfer of the telegraph lines from private hands to the Government will amount to $9,750,000, of which $6,150,945 is to be paid to the telegraph companies and $3,600,000 to the railroad companies. The annual revenue of the telegraph lines in the future is estimated at $5,000,000, and the expenditure at $1,797,420, leaving a net profit of $1,571,770. It is also calculated that by a revision of the tariff of charges and the providing of greater facilities, the number of messages transmitted annually will be increased from 6,250,660 to 8,815,000 per annum. The number of offices is to be increased from one in every 3,000 to one in every 6,000 persons. It may be remarked as a sign of what little use the English journals make of the telegraph, that the revenue from the transmission of news is estimated at only $125,000, while that from private messages is placed at $2,468,200.

The Orientals Invited.

The Chicago excursionists were banqueted in San Francisco, of course; when, of course, too, speeches were made. J. M. Richards, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, spoke for that city. In the course of his remarks he said: "As we stand on the shores of this majestic and beautiful Pacific, and behold the industries of the empires of the East, our desires increase to know more of them. We shall take pleasure in carrying into execution the liberal and just treaty our country now has with China, and we shall welcome with satisfaction among us the citizens of China and Japan. On the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is a country which, for fertility and richness of soil, no man's voice can be measured. The country directly tributary to our beautiful city of Chicago is more than 500,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world, which have not yet been touched by the implements of man. We invite the Orientals, with his traditions and his ingenuity, to come and gaze upon the country where all the dreams of his nature can find a realization. We have abundant room and employment as farmers and artisans for uncounted millions of people, and we extend a cordial invitation to all the nations of the earth to come and share our blessings. We will protect and defend the equal rights of every person to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and in the full and free enjoyment of all the fruits of his labor and industry."

The French Cable.

The Boston *Traveller* states that information received in that city from Washington, by a private source, dispels all doubt as to the satisfactory character of the negotiations for allowing the landing and working of the French cable, notwithstanding the formal consent of our Government in the matter has not yet been made public. At last accounts all was going well with the paying out of the cable, and but a few days more must elapse before the Chiffera, having on board the cable, will be signalled off Duxbury. As a matter of course the first dispatches over the new cable will be between the French Emperor and the President of the United States, both of which will be made public. The final completion of the great international work will be appropriately observed at Brest and Duxbury. The land line of telegraph now being constructed between Boston and Duxbury by the French cable company is nearly completed, and the first wire will be ready for use on the 25th inst. and the second one on the 28th.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch from the Chicago excursionists says:—Citizens complain of the very dull times, many factories are closed. There is not much shipping in the harbor, and business is stagnant. A strong feeling prevails in favor of introducing greenbacks and National Banks and using their gold for commerce and currency for home money. Hostility of the rabble, led by dirty demagogues, and employment of the cheap, frugal, patient Chinese labor, which, if fully employed, would make California a great manufacturing State—fearing no competition and sweeping the Pacific trade. But eight-hour laws and dear labor wither and retard the progress of the Golden State, as they prevent capital embarking in manufactures or mining, and cripple and prevent exporting or production.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY, last Wednesday, was at the dedication of the Peabody Institute, which has been established by his bounty in the town of Danvers, Mass. He made a very short speech, with one pregnant sentence in it. Alluding to the manner in which the Trustees had performed their duties, he said: "I have nothing with which to find fault." This, we fear, is more than poor Mr. Stephen Girard would say if he could come from the tomb to inquire into the history and management of the college which he founded. Mr. George Peabody has set a noble example to those who have the will and ability to bestow money; and the precedent which he has (we hope) established of making benefactions by gift and not by will, is next in value to the money which he has given.

THE Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* says: "It will be a glorious day for the Catholics in this country when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces; until then modern Paganism will triumph." To which the *Cincinnati Herald* responds as follows: "We have no desire to have a religious element enter into the State canvass, but in view of such sentiments uttered by the reputed organ of a Roman Catholic Bishop in this State, and of the relations by blood and religion existing between that Bishop and the Democratic nominee for Governor, we do not well see how it can be avoided. We shall stand by our school system against all assaults from whatever quarter they may come."

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN AMERICA.

An Appeal in Behalf of German Literature.

The New York German journals contain a communication from an eminent German to the German citizens of the metropolis, urging them to unite to promote the intellectual interests of the Germans in this country. The communication probably embodies the views of the large masses of the more intelligent Germans. He says:

German science, literature, art and education have won the esteem of the civilized world. The most prominent thinkers, scholars and artists of all countries acknowledge the benefits they have derived from the study of the German language and an acquaintance with the classical and scientific literature of Germany. The cultivated families of America not only require their children to learn German, but, when opportunity offers, entrust their education to German teachers. Hundreds of young Americans annually cross the ocean to perfect their education, not at the schools of England and France, but at the universities of Germany. New York, in regard to the number of its German inhabitants, is the third largest German city of the world; yet (and it is a shame to us), one daily meets children of German parents in the streets who are totally ignorant of the language of Lessing, Goethe, Schiller and Humboldt. What is testimony this is for the German population of this city, when the Germans contribute that which should be their pride, that respect can educated Americans have for Germans who are so little acquainted with their own language and the treasures of profound knowledge which the literature of Germany contains? No work of permanent scientific or artistic value is published in Germany that is not immediately more carefully reviewed in the American journals than in the German press, and which is not speedily translated into English. Liebig's and Humboldt's writings, in English form, have found a much larger circulation, than in their original language in Germany. The influence of German literature and science upon this young country is increasing from year to year. But what is being done for it? Where are the societies of German Americans to contribute towards their diffusion? As yet but very little. It would seem that up to this time it has been much more a matter of concern to the Germans to found educational vices and bad habits than our national advantages. Shall this remain so in the future? Shall we give our Puritan neighbors no other proof of our intellectual superiority than to ridicule their temparance laws, and "on Sunday" to frequent beer saloons instead of churches; and by showing them that we are devotees at the shrine of Gambrinus more than any other shrine? We denounce prostitution by our liberal ideas. Why do we not erect a temple to knowledge in order to react against this superstition? Why do we not make the *culture* of the good, the beautiful and the true of our intellectual wealth, and the existence the ideal which a pure and childlike faith transfers to another existence in another world?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The old "Temple Farm," near Yorktown, Virginia, upon which Lord Cornwallis surrendered his forces and signed the articles of capitulation, has just been sold by public auction. It contains from four to five hundred acres, and is said to be one of the best cultivated farms in that portion of the state. It brought $8,005.

About thirty feet of rock in the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara have fallen since last season, but the appearance of the falls is said to be improved rather than injured.

The people of the United States consume more sugar in proportion to their numbers than those of any other country in the world. The sugar, almost all foreign, consumed last year in this country footed up enormous amount of 468,000 tons; and for this quantity at the low rate of ten cents per pound, we paid foreigners the apparently fabulous sum of $86,000,000.

The *Gaulois*, in its news from Prussia, says: "The Tribunal of Berlin has just condemned to 7,500 fine, or four months' imprisonment, the Catholic priest Fourrier, convicted of having, in performing a marriage service, given the bride a slap in the face because she was in an advanced state of pregnancy."

Dr. Naphegyi, agent of Santa Anna, has obtained from the Congress of Mexico the right to lay a sub-marine cable between Cuba and the Peninsula of Yucatan. The ex-director of Mexico has promised to aid the doctor with the sum of $800,000 in gold, taking part in the enterprise. The doctor says he has seen most of the General in fifteen or twenty days, when a company will be formed under the Presidency of the latter. Santa Anna is coming to Staten Island, New York, to spend a portion of his baggage has already arrived.

This week a series of promenade concerts will be given by Mr. Gilmore in the great Jubilee Building, which are expected to be very popular.

Mr. E. Tourjee, a gentleman who did great service in the Peace Jubilee, has issued a card to all musical societies and glee clubs throughout the United States, asking them to send delegates to a congress to be held in Bosson on the 23d of September, the object of which will be to effect a national organization.

A dispatch from Peoria, Ill., says: "Wheat on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad looks very fine, and will average twenty bushels to the acre. Rains have not injured it, and it will be ready to cut in three days. Over three-fourths of the corn is worked, and that looks fine, and stands three and a half feet high. The other quarter will be light. The weather here is delightful."

There is an unusual activity in railroad matters throughout Indiana, a great many companies having projected lines in nearly every county. Elections take place this month and next, and no doubt the localities shall make donation to railroads. In many counties the measures will be defeated, but there is a probability that in a majority of them large debts will be contracted.

WE have startling disclosures from Jamaica, British West Indies, in a statement published by the Governor of the island, as to the working of the coolie system in that Island. On some estates the mortality among the immigrants arriving during the last eighteen months has been 15 per cent., and on one estate the mortality has been as much as 50 per cent. The weekly earnings of a considerable portion of the coolies indentured on many estates have been so small as to be insufficient to afford food enough to maintain a working man in health, far less to afford means of supplying any other wants. The weekly earnings of a coolie have been found to be as low as twenty-five cents, and in many cases they have been found to be less than seventy-five cents.

FOREIGNERS propagating their religious views in China, are now doing so at the treaty ports, in accordance with a recent proclamation of the imperial government. If the people become converted it is of their own free will. To post anonymous placards of any kind is a practice which the authorities condemn, but to post placards stating that all persons who join the Christian religion will be injured is false and in every way reprehensible. The proclamation winds up by enjoining the people to mind their own business, and not talk of things vain and to no purpose.

RICHARD MUCKLE, business manager of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and a prominent member of the I. O. of O. F., in this State, sailed for Europe on Wednesday last. Muckle has many friends in Pittsburgh.

A letter from Paris, dated July 7th, says:—Hon. A. G. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Coffey, leave to-morrow for their post by easy journeys. As the Emperor will be absent from his capital till the 15th of September, Governor Curtin will not at once be received by his Majesty, but he will doubtless take charge of the Legation at once."

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and his family were in Paris on the 10th of July, but expected soon to leave for the north of Europe. While in England he received many courtesies from members of Parliament, and no efforts were made to capture him, although he had neglected to bring with him even a one pound's guard of that army of Michigan veterans with which he proposes to make a grand descent upon Canada some of these days. The Senator, on being asked if they treated him well in London, replied that they did, but that they did not offer him any national reception. He said they were like a man who dined out of crowns on a wager—they endured him, but did not banker after him.

Professor Agassiz is to deliver the address in Boston, at the centennial anniversary of Alexander Humboldt, on September 14. The selection is most fitting, for is there a man living who is so worthy to be named as the successor to Humboldt?

James Fisk, Jr., telegraphed back the words "*Non possumus*," when Patti sent on her terms for an engagement of one hundred nights. These were $200,000 in gold, one half in advance, the rest in daily instalments.

It will afford the friends of both distinguished parties infinite pleasure, says the New York *Times*, to learn that the long personal estrangement between ex-President Millard Fillmore and Mr. Thurlow Weed was brought to a happy close a few days since at Saratoga, by a meeting of reconciliation so magnanimous in its feeling incidents, so candidly and cheerfully made on both sides, that we trust we violate no private confidence in stating the fact. They were their own voluntary mediators. Mr. Fillmore made the first advance by intimating to Miss Weed, on the occasion of an informal meeting at the dinner table of the hotel, that if he were sure it would be agreeable to her father he would call upon him at his rooms. On hearing this Mr. Weed immediately sought the rooms of Mr. Fillmore, where, without scarcely a momentary reference to by-gones, personal or political, the most hearty good neighborhood and kind understanding were restored. So these great coworkers in the old Whig time—both grown gray in public service—are again friends after an estrangement of nearly a score of years.

The Russian journals bring us an account of a singular suicide—that of Komissarrow, who in 1866 saved the life of the Emperor Alexander by knocking up the arm of the assassin Karakosow just as he was about to direct a pistol against the person of the Czar. The man who was fortunate enough to render this service to His Majesty was a working hatter, and was about thirty-five years of age. From this time out honors continued to rain upon him. For his plebeian name was substituted a noble one—that of Kosumski. He received an entailed estate, with all its privileges, was made colonel of a regiment of the Imperial Guards, and a national subscription was opened for him, which produced nearly two millions of roubles. This favorite of fortune, however, could not stand the intoxication of his good luck, and he sought to counterbalance its giddy effects by another species of inebriety. A hypochondriac he became an intolerable burden to himself and others, and finally in one of his desperate fits of delirium killed himself.

When the Princess of Metternich was about leaving Paris the other day, she submitted to her husband a dressmaker's bill for 12,000 francs. He paid it. Then she brought out a milliner's bill for 2,200 francs. "My dear," said the Prince, as he opened his purse again, "I have never had in prospect—as thing, unless I am drunk?" shouted he again. Brougham, who is the pink of politeness, advanced, hat in hand, to Burton's table and in the most suave manner replied, "Then, Mr. Burton, I am sure of one constant reader."

FROM PUT-IN-BAY.

Homeward Bound--Passing the Islands--Sandusky City—A Mixed Train—Welcome Home.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEAMER EVENING STAR, }
PUT-IN-BAY, July 15, 1869. }

Two o'clock found your correspondent and Rev. Mr. G., of Cincinnati, on board this goodly steamer, where, in person and luggage, we were delivered by "Captain John," of Gibraltar, with his accustomed faithfulness and punctuality.

It was with something of regret that we heard the bell, and the plash of the steamer's paddles, which told us that our days of delightful rest and recreation in this charming retreat had come to an end. No more angling for black bass under the shadow of these grey old rocks, or from the side of these sturdy boats which ride the waves so safely. No more sails in the twilight over the "bounding billows," with song, story and repartee, or dreams. No more waking in the morning to a day of assured rest and relaxation to the song of birds and the refreshment of lake breezes. Work now, and noise, and dust, and responsibility, and waking in the morning to feel the harness pinch in the very edge of your dreams.

Well, it was pleasant to think that this little respite from labor was earned, in some measure, by months of unremitting toil; and now, with a new lease of courage and strength, we turn to the work again. But in the midst of the noise of these streets, and the hurry of professional cares, memory will revert often to the quiet enjoyment of the days spent among these lovely islands—"Halcyon days," to be marked each, I said, with a white stone.

From the bold, jutting rock on the north side of Gibraltar, where Perry erected his "lookout," Lind friends waved adieus as our steamer swept out into the beautiful bay. For some time we continued to catch glimpses of this "green gem of the lakes," and then the islands, which we had dreamed, whence now floated the American flag.

Touching "Middle Bass" Island, one of the most beautiful of the group; glancing at Ballast Island, where Perry took in ballast for his ship, rounding Point Peler, where a few evenings ago a party of us paid our respects to the Queen, and where disciples of Isaac Walton "most do congregate," we came with a straight course to Kelley's Island, where our steamer stopped for a few minutes. Here I noticed what I had overlooked before, the railways running down to the shore from the quarries of limestone in the interior of the Island, and learned that quite a trade is carried on by vessels carrying lumber to Sandusky and other points, and returning with a cargo of stone.

From near this point a fine view is had of Sandusky at the mouth of the harbor, approached by a zig-zag course on account of the shallowness of the Water. Sandusky is a city of some ten thousand people, substantially built of grey limestone, which here crops out on the surface, reminding one of St. Paul in this respect. What strikes a stranger as curious in this thriving little city is the large number of church spires and elegant structures, mainly of the brownstone grey limestone. One of the most elegant school buildings anywhere to be seen is just being finished there, conspicuous for miles as the city is approached from the lake. Stopping at a new and comfortable hotel, "The Lake House," we found the ubiquitous hospitality of Mr. Jay Cooke following us here also; no bills while under the prestige of his name.

A supper of fish and delicious berries and iced tea, a hasty good-bye to my friend G., of Cincinnati, and I found myself in the rear car of a mixed freight and accommodation train on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark road, and it was "mixed" since mingling the "accommodation" being mainly on the side of the freight. And here ended the poetry of my "vacation" and began the prose; but prose, be it ever so prosy, can be endured if short, and five hours sniffed in the dust on the sixty miles which lay between my *terminus quo* and my *terminus ad quem*, and midnight found me knocking at a certain door in Allegheny, responded to by an apparition in cap and gown, and certain juvenile voices from cribs and covers shouting something about pops, whence your correspondent's daughter sundry interesting items of your correspondent's history. He is a *Peregrinator*, ten days away from home, and the highest compliment he has for the attractions of that spot is, that it still is home, after a sojourn at Gibraltar, the "Gem of the Islands."

H.

PERSONAL.

The papers are hard run to get up anything exciting about the President's movements at Long Branch. The New York *Sun* says of the events of Monday last: "Immediately after breakfast, General Grant, family and suite went in bathing. Borie begged to be excused, saying that the elements did not agree with him. The water was in excellent condition at the time they went in, and the sun was veiled behind a cloud. The entire party appeared in the usual bathing costume, and the President, with a little Grant on his shoulders, rushed from the toilet booth in the surf, with an obstreperous kind of recklessness which was characteristic of him. After sporting with the waves for about an hour, all resumed the habiliments of civilization, and the General dismissed his silk tile, which he has a way of placing way upon the back of his head, with time to spare for touching his ears. This is without doubt owing to the fact that he is no used to wearing an army hat." Then, in the afternoon, we are told he took a nap, made calls in the evening, and "went to bed at 10 minutes to 12 o'clock. This news we obtained from a reliable waiter, who pulled off the boots of His Excellency and carries a good sized watch."

Thomas Farran, chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, having received notice that his resignation would be accepted, to date from September 1, has resigned. Mr. Farran hails from Lancaster, Pa., and has been in office thirty-three years. He was appointed by the Controller of the Treasury, Clerk, Wolf, who was afterwards a Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, before the office of Commissioner of Customs was re-established.

The new Mexican Minister to Washington is D. Ignacio Mariscal, present Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and former Secretary of Romero in Washington. Mariscal is one of the Mexican patriots, who, besides loving his native land, is capable of appreciating and esteeming the United States institutions, and of desiring their extension through his own land. He has also chosen his wife in the United States.

Rip Van Winkle Jefferson has joined the rival "Jersey Blues." Since the birth of little "Rip" he has purchased a valuable piece of property, for $30,000, on Saddle river, Bergen county, to which he contemplates retiring at an early day, with the view of teaching his young responsibility how to sleep.

A *Herald* correspondent writes from Long Branch: "Ex-Secretary Borie remains with the President, and certainly is the most sociable and agreeable man of the party. I have been very favorably impressed with him; and even if he did change some of the unfortunate, jaw-breaking names of our highly efficient steam fleet to others easy to be understood; and even if he did have a little estimate of the knowledge and experience of Vice Admiral Porter and who has not? and say that to have him for his righthand man in the Navy Department, I cannot help believing he would have made a very efficient, and as the papers say exceedingly popular Secretary of the Navy. Yet, for all this, a bloated politician—not a man given to cunning and intrigue—and not being so profusely was his greatest fault and the reason why it was thought that he would not answer for a Cabinet officer in the present healthy condition of our political affairs. For my part, since rely congratulate him on what to outside was fortunate escape. He is now not the friend of the President without being one of his Cabinet officers, and this is a most fortunate thing for a gentleman of quiet tastes."

WINES MEDICINALLY CONSIDERED.

PORT—Has a dark purple color, a heavy rough body, with a sweet, astringent taste, and is one of the most reliable of wines. Its astringent properties assist it to many disorders of the alimentary canal, while it possesses sufficient active stimulant properties to adapt it to low fevers. It sometimes disagrees with the stomach, but this may be remedied by taking it in the form of "sangaree."

MADEIRA—Has a pungent, but very agreeable bitter sweet taste—of a nutty flavor, rich and luscious and the aroma very fragrant. It has no bouquet. It agrees with the stomach better than Port, and is more likely to produce headache from its use.

SHERRY—Has a dry nutty flavor, no acidity, very agreeable pungent taste, delicacy, softness and stability, having much the same qualities as Madeira, minus the acidity.

CLARET—Possesses little alcohol, a thin body, red color and fresh fruity flavor, delicacy, lightness and softness. It is a capital drink to allay thirst, and may be largely used in connection from most of the diseases of summer.

Unexcelled care in the selection of my Wines and Liquors, confident that with these, as with all other medicines, the best is only are good enough.

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly 81, Clair), above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Every one the introduction of these celebrated Pills, Dr. Sargent's Backache Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, for become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions, great care is taken in their composition. Wait they contain nothing but the medicinal virtues of herbs, being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non retention of Urine, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Kidneys, the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs.
No. 424 PENN STREET, above Canal St.
ALSO, AT 135 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Work promptly attended to. We Manufacture SCHOOL, PARLOR, OFFICE and all descriptions. Agents for UHLINGER'S PATENT SCHOOL FURNITURE.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

T. F. PHILLIPS, 87 MARKET STREET.

CHEAP. GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE GARMENTS, SILK SACQUES AND LADIES' SUITS AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

87 MARKET STREET.

DURYEAS'
CELEBRATED
SATIN GLOSS
AND
IMPROVED CORN STARCH,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second Avenue.

CAUTION.

The undersigned hereby caution the public against transacting any business with GEORGE MILLER on my account, as he is not in my employ.
S. SEVERANCE,
Spike and Rivet Manufacturer.
July 21, 1869. No 53 Water street.

FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.
Grand Trunk Railway Excursion Tickets,
Via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, White Mountains, Saratoga, &c., &c., for Season of 1869, now ready.
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BLACK LACE POINTS,
AND
Summer Shawls,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.
One of the finest assortments of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES in the city.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, SILK SCARFS, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS.
LINENS FURNISHED GOODS,
In Underwear, Collars, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Fancy Bows, Ties, White Shirts, Striped and Barred Shirts, in every variety, at
W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
MWF

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
☞ Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Entire Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
OF
J. W. Barker & Co.,
59 Market Street,
AND
20 ST. CLAIR STREET,
TO BE
CLOSED OUT
IN TEN DAYS.

The Stock is Large and Complete, and Every Article has been Reduced
AND
Must be Sold

In order to close the estate of the senior member of the concern.

J. W. BARKER, Jr.,
ADMINISTRATOR.

GOLD RUBBER PEN,
POSSESSING ALL THE ELASTICITY OF A QUILL, WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF A GOLD PEN,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
Cor. Wood Street and Third Ave.

APPLE PARERS,
MOST APPROVED MAKES,
TURN-TABLE, LIGHTNING AND UNION,
FOR SALE BY
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
50 WOOD STREET.

WHEAT.
A Few Thousand Bushels
PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by
D. WALLACE,
333 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 14, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Coupon No. 20, Turtle Creek Division Bonds, due August 1st next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
JNO. H. PAGE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY, at their office in Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, July 24, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at which time an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WM. ESPY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF EAGLE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) DOLLARS per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 21st inst.
A. G. FRANCE, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the full shares of this paid stock, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th inst., payable at office of GEO. A. BERRY, Treasurer, Citizens' Bank, on and after THURSDAY, July 29, 1869. Said Elevator will then will be closed July 16th, and reopened July 29th instant. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. L. RODGERS, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 22 Diamond, Allegheny.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Gold Checks sold for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT PAR.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield t.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 22, 1869.

The local money market is without noticeable change since our last report. It is observed that a great deal of good paper finds ready takers outside of the banks at rates from 10 to 12 per cent. Some of the banks report that they are accommodating liberally their depositors, and other banks are scarce of money. There is no particular complaint, however, from borrowers in good standing of inability to obtain all they can reasonably expect in the shape of loans.

—Government bonds were a fraction higher to-day. The heavy purchases of its own bonds by the Government keeps the market firm, although many large holders are making up their minds to sell out at the present high prices. The question with many is, however, how shall they invest the money released from these bonds. We have already called attention to the United States Currency Sixes, which have thirty years to run and are an absolute and unconditional Government bond. Because of the long and definite time they have to run, these bonds are very desirable for investment, and upon the resumption of specie payment will become the most valuable of all the Government securities. And there are none of our local reliable mortgage bonds on our railroads which are selling below par. Allegheny Valley 7-3ds are offered at 88½ to 88¾, Connellsville Railroad bonds at 79 to 80, and there are no other municipal bonds selling also below par. The interest on all these is promptly met.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120½	120½	120¾
1862 5-20's	120¼	120¼	120¾
1864 5-20's	121¼	121¼	121¾
1865 5-20's, old	120¾	120¾	121
1867 5-20's, new	120¾	120¾	120¾
1867 5-20's	120¾	120¾	120¾
1868	120¾	120¾	120¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	119¾		119¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

July 22, 1869.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	139¾	...
U. S. bonds, 1881	120¾	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	120¾	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121¾	¼
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, reg.	121¾	...
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, coupon	120¾	¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	120¾	¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	120¾	¼
U. S. 10-40's	114¾	...
U. S. 6's, currency	119¾	...

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Gannett's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 22, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 00 M	1 00 P M	2 00 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	210¾	210¾	210½	210¾	211¼	...
Hudson River	182	182	181	182	184	...
Harlem	141½	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	92	93¼	93¼	93½	93¾	...
Michigan Central	...	132	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	105	105¼	105½	105	105¼	...
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107½	108	108	108	108¾	107¾
Fort Wayne	...	132	...	132	131½	132¾
Chicago and Northwestern	...	70½	...	...	70¾	...
Do preferred	94½	95¾	95¾	95¾	96	94
Rock Island	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	111	110¾
Toledo and Wabash	...	77	...	75	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	87	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	157½	...	158	...	...
St. Paul	...	87½	...	...	...	...
St. Paul, preferred	...	87	...	87	87	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	31¾	...	31¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	...	83	...	83½	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	36¾	...	36¾	36¾	...
Adams Express	...	60¾	...	60	60	...
Merchants' Union Express	...	40	...	40	40	...
American M. U. Express	...	42¼	...	42¼	42¼	...
Wells, Farco Express	...	62¾	...	62¾	62¾	...
United States Express	...	...	...	...	57¾	...
Gold	...	139½	139¾	139¾	139¾	...

Ex-Dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	210¾	211¼	½	...
Hudson River	182	184	2	...
Harlem	142	141¾	...	¼
Reading	93	94	1¼	...
Mich. Central	130	132¼	2¼	...
Mich. Southern	105¾	105¾	¼	...
Illinois Central	140	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	107¾	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	132¾	...	...	...
Chicago and North.	70¾	70¾	¾	...
do preferred	94	96	2	...
Rock Island	112¾	114¼	1½	...
Tol. and Wabash	73½	77¼	...	1½
do preferred	87	87	...	...
Chicago and Alton	158	...	...	...
St. Paul	87¾	87¾	...	¼
do preferred	86¾	87	¼	...
Ohio and Miss	31¾	31¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	84½	85¾	1¼	...
Western U. Tel	36¾	36¾	...	...
Adams Express	60	60	...	...
Merch U. Ex	40	40	...	...
American M. U. Ex	42¾	42¾	...	...
Wells, Farco & Co	62¾	62¾	...	...
United States Ex	57¾	57¾	...	...
United States Ex. pref	70	...	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } EVENING, July 21, 1869. }

In our general market trade is quiet, but fair for the season. We have little change to note in prices since our last.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sales of new at $2 00@4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull. We quote prime to choice at 28@30c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote fresh packed at 20c ₱ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice ₱ gallon 80c, and fair 50c.

BEESWAX—Pure ₱ lb 40c, and mixed with grease 30@35c ₱ lb.

BAskets—Sales of blackberries at 18@19c ₱ quart, and raspberries at $1 65 ₱ bucket.

LARD OIL—Market dull at $1 30@1 35 ₱ gal for extra No. 1, and $1 12 ½ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market firm and active. We quote shoulders at 15c; rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½@19c; canvassed sugar cured hams 22½c; canvassed breakfast bacon 21½c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 20@20½c, and in buckets 21½c.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18½c; Goshen common 17c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@16c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $5 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples, ordinary, 8c, and choice 12c. Peaches, halves 12@14c, and 9@10c for quarters.

POTATOES—Old out of market, and new ₱ bush 75c; ₱ bbl $1 50@2 00, and very dull of sale.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Old hay from country wagons $20@27 ₱ ton, and new $16@18, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale in hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $1 60@1 65.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 85@95c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Pure apple cider ₱ bbl, $9.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₱ gallon 21c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair in the coop.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

CEMENT—We quote Johnstown hydraulic cement at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Sales of new honey at 33c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $2 50@3 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—A few inferior new peaches are in the market, and no choice. We quote Delaware at $1 50@4 00 ₱ box.

GROCERIES—Market unchanged since our last issue, but a very firm feeling in sugars. The receipts of sugar over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday to Philadelphia and Baltimore were 25 hhds, 281 boxes and 277 barrels.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. Well known brands of flour are in fair request, but low grades are dull and nominal. We quote from store to-day in bbls, at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. Our several manufacturing establishments in this city and Allegheny are turning out large amounts of flour, made of new Southern wheat of the best quality, and of old selected amber and white winter. We quote the best Pittsburgh or Allegheny family manufactured, in barrels, $7 50@8 00, and in sacks $7@7 50; choice in barrels $7 00@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 00. Choice spring wheat in barrels $6 50@7 00, and in sacks $6 25@6 50. Good extra baker's flour is sold by the mills at $5 50. Rye flour from store is quoted at $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@90c ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—Market quiet. The receipts of mills located in Pittsburgh and Allegheny are in receipt of new wheat from Kentucky and southern Indiana, where the crops have been gotten up in the best of order. Prices there are, for new wheat selected red, at 90c@$1 00 for white and amber. In this market there is no price yet fixed for new, but old red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel, as to quality, but there is very little selling above $1 35. Oats are in fair demand, but receipts from first hands, and 68@70c from store. Rye is quiet at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley is nominal at $2 ₱ bushel. In barley there is nothing doing.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at $1 06@1 07. Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10@1 11. Old rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela three years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 23, 1869. }

The market yesterday was rather stronger than on Wednesday, with sales at a slight advance, and the advance applies more particularly to refined oil. The sales of crude reported aggregate 11,500 bbls, and refined 15,000 bbls. Crude unchanged though very firm. The following sales are reported:

CRUDE OIL.

500 bbls spot at 11½c
1,000 bbls spot at 11¾c
1,000 bbls spot (40 to 45 gravity) 11¾c
1,000 bbls spot (40 to 43 gravity) 11½c
1,000 bbls S. O., last four months 11½c
5,000 bbls S. O., last five months 11½c
1,000 bbls S. O., last three months 11¾c
1,000 bbls B. O., all year 11¾c

REFINED OIL.

5,000 bbls, (in lots) July, at 31½c
2,000 bbls, S. O., July, also one month 31½c
5,000 bbls, (1,000 each August to December) 32c
2,000 bbls, August 32c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 22, 10:30 A. M.—Crude quiet but firm at 16½@16¾c. Refined 32½@32¾c.

NEW YORK, July 22, 2 P. M.—Demand good and prices have advanced; active sales of 20,000 bbls at 17¾c.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 22, 2:25 P. M.—Market quiet and firm. Sales of crude, delivered at $5 50@6 00 on the lower creek, and $5 25@5 50 at Miller's and Titusville; sales 600 bbls at Petroleum Center at $5 50, and 600 bbls on Lower creek at $5 60.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 10:50 A. M.—Market firm; prime high straw to white 31½c; standard white, 31½c; choice to prime 30½@31c.

OIL CITY, July 22, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at 35 99.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 22, 1 P. M.—Market steady and firm; $5 50 freely offered; asking $5 60@5 75.

TITUSVILLE, July 22, 12 M.—Holders very firm and asking advance; round lots; small lots spot, upper creek, $5 50; lower creek $5 55@5 60; buyers in demand at an advance.

OIL CITY, PA., July 22, 11:10 A. M.—Market somewhat firmer; buyers offer $5 50; holders ask $5 75@5 80.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 6 P. M.—Spot 31½c; July 31½c; August 32½c; August to December 33c. Market active, closing strong at the advance, with more buyers than sellers. Crude 16c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Johnson & Payne	13	Fisher Bros	20
Warner & Co	120	J. Watkins	60
Commercial oil Wks	480	H. W. C. Tweddle	160
Cosmos Oil Works	100	Total	2,103
D. Bly & Co	100		

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lyons & Co, 468 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Lea & Co, 195 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Work & Co, 250 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J. A. King & Co, 50 bbls lub to J R Bartlett, Boston.

H W C Tweddle 20 bbls lub to H D Garrett, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined ..... 1,437 bbls
Total shipments Lubricating ..... 20 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna & R. R.

Hutchins & Orr, Refining Co., 422 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 8 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 8 bbls lub to A P Phipps, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } THURSDAY, July 22, 1869. }

CATTLE—The market since Monday morning last has been fairly active and prices of last week fully maintained. The receipts have been liberal. The quality has been fair, and the best shipping cattle command $7 @@8 00 ₱ hundred. There is no change to note particularly in prices since our report of Saturday evening. Stock cattle are yet in light demand at $4 @@6 00 ₱ hundred, as to condition.

HOGS—The run is only fair, but on a good quality generally. Prices are stiffer at $9 @@9 10 for good to choice Philadelphia hogs and $9 @@9 25 for Baltimore. We quote Philadelphia and Baltimore hogs selling at $7 @@9 50. The pens are now pretty cleaned out every evening, sales are frequently made before the trains have reached sufficient length.

SHEEP—The market has been active, with but light receipts. Prime fat to extra sheep the latter weighing from 150 to 170 lbs, may be quoted stiff at $5 @@6 00 ₱ hundred. The receipts of tguality are very light and in demand large. Medium to fair sheep sold at $4 00 @@5 50. Inferior and common sheep are dull of sale, and prices lower.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 23, 1869. }

In consequence of reduced stocks and the heavy advance in gold, the manufacturers have been compelled to advance the price of white lead to the following figures:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil... 11 c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lb in oil... 11½c
Fancy brands (600)... 8 @@13 c
White leadby (strictly pure) in kegs... 13½c
Orange Mineral... 11½@12c
Pure Red Lead... 12 @@12½c
Painters' Red Lead... 10½@11c
Litharge... 11½@12 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil... 11 @@13 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil... 9 @@13 c
Putty... 5 @@7½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 23, 1869. }

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1 ₱ dozen	$ 7 50
Shaker " 2 "	6 00
Hurl " 1 "	7 00
Hurl " 2 "	6 00
Brush " 1 "	7 50
Brush " 2 "	6 00
Round " 1 "	5 00
Round " 2 "	4 00
Western common	4 25
Broom corn, fine, ₱ ton	200 00
Broom corn, common, ₱ ton	$150 @@ 00
Broom handles, ₱ gross	2 00 @@ 2 50
Swallow brims, ₱ dozen	10 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 23, 1869. }

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Murvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	19	Milk Biscuit	11
Wine "	11	Ginger Snaps	15
Soda "	9	Extra Pilot	15
Oyster "	8½	Almond Nuts	18
Water "	8	Fruit Biscuits	14
Butter "	9	Mixed Cakes	16
Sugar "	11	Iced Jumbles	16
Dyspepsia "	11	Sugar Jumbles	16
Lemon Butcuit	11	Ginger Cakes	10
Cream Crackers	28	Jubilee Cakes	20
Pearl "	22½	Toast Biscuit	9
Cracker Meal	8		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, July 22, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Tolerably active; sales of spring extras at $5 @@8 75.

WHEAT—Firmer and 2½@3c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 35@1 36¾, and No. 2 at $1 32@1 34 closing unchanged for No. 1; $1 33@1 34 for No. 2; this afternoon market firm, quiet and unchanged.

CORN—Excited and higher. No. 1 advanced 4c, with sales at 88@88½c for fresh, and 82@82½c for July receipts, closing at 87@87½c for fresh and 82 for June receipts; rejected advanced 2@3c, with sales at 77@79c; no grade advanced 6@7c; sales at 65@70c this afternoon. No. 2 firm at 90c seller August.

OATS—Firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at 68@69c, and rejected at 61½@62½c, closing steady, 66@66½c for No. 2.

RYE—No 1 inactive and nominal at $1 09; No 2 advanced 3@4c; sales at 97@98c.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 50@1 60 for No 2 in store.

HOGS—Steady at $7 @@8 50.

SUGAR—12½@14½c for common to choice Cuba.

MESS PORK—Inactive and nominal at $24 @@25 25. Lard quiet at 18½@18¾c for steam, and 18½@19c for uninspected; 19½ asked shorthalfers active and steady at 16c; sweet picked hams 22c.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; higher at $1 25 @@5 25 for fair to good cows; $5 @@7 50 for light to choice; $7 @@8 00 for extra prime shipping beeves.

HOGS—Ready sales at $7 @@8 75 for light to $8 @@8 75 for extra prime shipping heavies.

SHEEP—Inactive and nominal at $2 @@5 00 for common to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 90,000 bush; corn, 46,000 bush; oats, 32,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush; cattle, 1,000 head; hogs, 5,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 46,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 15,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 22—Tobacco strong and supply and demand equal to the demand; prices unchanged. Cotton nominal at 32½@33c. Hemp firmer with sales of undressed at 7½@8c. Flour quiet and scarce and wanted; superfine sold at $5 00@5 87½; XX $6 00@6 87½; XXX $6 50@7 50; family $8 00@9 00. Wheat active and steady; no spring offering; prime to choice red fall $1 40@1 46; choice white $1 48@1 56; choice to fancy white $1 56@1 60. Corn firm; sales of 50,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels at 80c; 30,000 bushels at 81c for mixed; 82@83c for yellow. Oats firm at 60@61c for No 2 and 63@64c for No 1. Rye firm at $1 20. Whisky advanced to $1 06@1 07. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy; jobbing lots of lard scarce and wanted. Bulk sides at 18½@19c; packed 19@19½c; clear 19½@20c. Bacon dull and heavy; shoulders 15½@16c; clear ribs 18½@19c; clear sides 19½@20c. Hams dull and heavy at 19½@20c for sugar cured. Lard in tierces 19½@20c; kegs 20½@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush; corn, 10,000 bush; oats, 5,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; pork, 1,000 pkgs; lard, 1,000 pkgs; whisky, 100 bbls.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 2,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; pork, 1,000 pkgs; lard, 1,000 pkgs; whisky, 100 bbls.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 22—Flour quiet and steady; stock extremely light. Wheat dull; prime spring to choice red $1 @@1 60; white $1 60@1 75. Corn dull and lower; prime white $1 07@1 10; yellow $1 @@1 05. Oats dull and lower; prime new, 59@59c. Mess pork steady at $24. Bacon active and advancing; 17c sides 19@19½c; clear rib 18½@19c; shoulders 15½c; hams 22@24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky steady; stock very scarce; $1 09@1 10; market quiet and firm.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—Flour dull and quiet; Pennsylvania family and extra $6 @@7 25; extra $5 @@6 75; northwestern extra family $8@7; Ohio do $7@8. Wheat dull; new red $1 @@1 40; white $1 @@1 50. Rye commands $1 25@1 40. Corn quiet; yellow $1 10 @@1 12; mixed western $1 07. Oats dull; Pennsylvania 75c; southern and Pennsylvania 75@75c. Groceries and provisions unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude unchanged; refined 31@31½c.

TOLEDO MARKET.

TOLEDO, July 22—Flour quiet at $9 50 for XX white, and unchanged on spot at $9 25. Corn firmer at 89½@ 1 36 on spot. No. 2 old red $1 32; No. 1 seller August $1 36; No. 2 do $1 25 nominal for August $1 35 there is an active speculative demand for No. 1 for August. No. 2 no grade advanced 6@7c; sales at 65@70c this afternoon. No. 2 firm at 90c seller August.

OATS—Firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at 66@ 66c, and rejected at 61½@62c, closing steady, 66@66½c for No. 2.

RYE—No 1 inactive and nominal at $1 09; No 2 advanced 3@4c; sales at 97@98c.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 50@1 60 for No 2 in store.

HOGS—Steady at $7 @@8 50.

SUGAR—12½@14½c for common to choice Cuba.

Lard quiet at 18½@18¾c for steam, and 18½@19c for uninspected; 19½ asked shorthalfers active and steady at 16c; sweet picked hams 22c.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; higher at $1 25 @@5 25 for fair to good cows; $5 @@7 50 for light to choice; $7 @@8 00 for extra prime shipping beeves.

HOGS—Ready sales at $7 @@8 75 for light to $8 @@8 75 for extra prime shipping heavies.

SHEEP—Inactive and nominal at $2 @@5 00 for common to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 90,000 bush; corn, 46,000 bush; oats, 32,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush; cattle, 1,000 head; hogs, 5,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 46,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 15,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, July 22—Flour firmer and held 12½c higher. Wheat firm at $1 37 for No. 1, and $1 33½ for No. 2. Corn firmer at 68c for No. 2. Oats in active and higher at 35c for No. 2. Rye nominal. Barley in demand at $1 25 for common.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135¾.

NEW YORK, July 22—P. M.

MONEY

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. Discounts more active.

STERLING

Inactive at 109¾@110¾.

GOLD

Firmer, opening at 135¾, advancing to 135¾, and closing at 135¾. The West took $30,000 for Europe, and the Missouri for Havana took $480,000.

STATE STOCKS

Firmer. Tennessees 68; Virginias 60; Georgias 82; North Carolinas 48; Missouris 85½; South Carolinas 60¾.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Active and strong. Michigan Central 8s 112½@112¾; Fort Wayne 8s, 107; Cincinnati, Chicago and Indiana Centra 8s.

GOVERNMENTS.

Opened quiet and closed steady. Closing prices: Coupons 8s, 120¾; do 62, 120¾; do 64, 121¾; do 65, 120¾; do new, 120¾; do 67, 120¾; do 68, 120¾; Ten-forties, 105¾.

STOCKS.

Express stocks dull. Railways dull, with light transactions. Cumberland 30; Pacific Mail 85¾; Boston 94; Western Union Telegraph 36¾; Quicksilver 46; Mariposa 24; preferred 54; Pacific Mail 85¾; Boston Water 97¾; Adams Express 60; Wells, Fargo & Co. 63; Express 62¾; American 42¾; United States 57¾; Merchants' Union 39¾; New York Central 210¾; Harlem 142; Hudson 182; Reading 93; Erie 25¾; Michigan Central 133; Michigan Southern 105¾; Illinois Central 140; Pittsburgh 107¾; Northwestern 70¾; do preferred 96; Cleveland 108; Columbus and Cincinnati 71¾; Rock Island 114¾; Toledo 76¾; do preferred 87; Fort Wayne 132¾; Alton 85¾; do preferred 158; Ohio and Mississippi 31¾; Insurance 120.

Coin disbursements $262,042. Treasury receipts $4,-50,000; payments $884,000; balance, $94,556,242.

MINING STOCKS

At Boston—Copper Falls 7; Franklin 12; Hecla 80; Hancock 2; Minnesota 19; Quincy 80.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 22—Cotton droopingsales of 700 bales at 30c for Uplands. Flour—Receipts 10,201 barrels. Sour 10@15c better. Sales 9,000 bbls at 10c for export; sales of 10,650 barrels at $5 20@5 75 for superfine; $6 @@6 30 for extra No 2; $6 40@6 90 for do extra western; $6 90@7 25 for white wheat do; $7 @@7 50 for fancy do; $7 60@8 00 for fair to good St. Louis; $8 @@8 50 for do do do; $8 60@9 00 for fancy do; $9 @@9 75 for trade and family brands. Canada flour dull at $8 @@9 50 for common to choice. Rye flour dull at $5 @@6 00. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Receipts of wheat 12,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at $1 @@1 40 for inferior to prime red; $1 @@1 45 for amber winter; $1 @@1 45 for white. Rye dull at 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 46,000 bush; sales 50,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed; 81@82c for old mixed; 82@83c for white western; $3 @@3 05 for white Southern. Oats—Receipts 32,000 bush; sales 15,000 bush at 60@61c for Ohio and Indiana; 62@63c for Western; 65@66c for Canada. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $25 @@25 50; prime mess, $23 @@24; prime, $18 @@18 50. Beef hams dull at $28 @@29. Cut meats dull; 12@12½c for pickled bellies; 11½@12c for pickled shoulders; 14@14½c for pickled hams. Lard dull and heavy at 19½@19¾c for tierce, and 20½c for kegs for prime. Butter—Receipts 3,000 pkgs; sales 1,000 pkgs at 28@30c for Ohio; 30@32c for State; 32@35c for choice; 36@38c for fancy. Cheese dull at 16@17c for old; 18@19c for new. Whisky active and firm; sales 1,000 bbls at $1 06@1 07. Rice quiet and unchanged. Sugar—Receipts 1,000 hhds; sales 1,000 hhds at 11½@12c for fair to good refining; 12¾@13¾c for prime to choice grocery grades. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull at 31½@32c for refined. Coffee firm; sales 700 bags Rio on private terms. Freights—Wheat to Liverpool per sail 10d; per steam 8d. Corn to Liverpool per sail 8d; per steam 7½d. Provisions firm but quiet; not much doing; mess pork $23@23 25. Bulk meats 12½c for shoulders; 16½@17c for sides. Bacon 15@15½c for shoulders; 18½@19c for clear rib sides, and 18½@19½c for clear, outside rates the asking prices. Land nominally unchanged. Butter unchanged; the greater portion of the receipts are in poor condition; owing to the warm weather. Cheese unchanged. Eggs very dull at 18@19c; shippers' count. Linseed oil dull at $1 09@1 10. Lard oil dull at 95. Rosin dull and unchanged. Tar heavy. Exchange less firm at par buying; supply better. Money market unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 22—Flour city made $9 00 for XXX white; $7 75@8 00 for XX amber; $7 25@7 00 for XX red; $6 50@6 75 for XX spring; $6 00@6 25 for XXX spring; country made $7 @@8 25 for XX white; $6 25@7 00 for XX amber and white; $6 @@6 25 for XX spring. Wheat—sales 2 cars No 1 red winter at $1 40; sales No 2 do at $1 35; Cleveland and Toledo fall buyers, $1 35. Corn—No 2 offered at 86c. Oats—sale 1 car at 58c. Provisions—market dull and nominal for refined at 23@23½c, but buyers are apart and no sales; crude held at 20c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 22—Flour quiet and steady; stock extremely light. Wheat dull; prime spring to choice red $1 @@1 60; white $1 60@1 75. Corn dull and lower; prime white $1 07@1 10; yellow $1 @@1 05. Oats dull and lower; prime new, 59@59c. Mess pork nominal at $24. Bacon active and advancing; 17c sides 19@19½c; clear rib 18½@19c; shoulders 15½c; hams 22@24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky steady; stock very scarce; $1 09@1 10; market quiet and firm.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—Flour dull and quiet; Pennsylvania family and extra $6 @@7 25; extra $5 @@6 75; northwestern extra family $8@7; Ohio do $7@8. Wheat dull; new red $1 @@1 40; white $1 @@1 50. Rye commands $1 25@1 40. Corn quiet; yellow $1 10 @@1 12; mixed western $1 07. Oats dull; Pennsylvania 75c; southern and Pennsylvania 75@75c. Groceries and provisions unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude unchanged; refined 31@31½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 22—Flour quiet at $9 50 for XX white, and unchanged on spot at $9 25. Corn firmer at 89½@ 1 36 on spot. No. 2 old red $1 32; No. 1 seller August $1 36; No. 2 do $1 25 nominal for August $1 35; there is an active speculative demand for No. 1 for August. No. 2 no grade advanced 6@7c; sales at 65@70c this afternoon. No. 2 firm at 90c seller August.

OATS—Firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at 66@ 66c, and rejected at 61½@62c, closing steady, 66@66½c for No. 2.

RYE—No 1 inactive and nominal at $1 09; No 2 advanced 3@4c; sales at 97@98c.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 50@1 60 for No 2 in store.

HOGS—Steady at $7 @@8 50.

SUGAR—12½@14½c for common to choice Cuba.

Lard quiet at 18½@18¾c for steam, and 18½@19c for uninspected; 19½ asked shorthalfers active and steady at 16c; sweet picked hams 22c.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; higher at $1 25 @@5 25 for fair to good cows; $5 @@7 50 for light to choice; $7 @@8 00 for extra prime shipping beeves.

HOGS—Ready sales at $7 @@8 75 for light to $8 @@8 75 for extra prime shipping heavies.

SHEEP—Inactive and nominal at $2 @@5 00 for common to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 90,000 bush; corn, 46,000 bush; oats, 32,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush; cattle, 1,000 head; hogs, 5,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 46,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 15,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 22—Flour firmer and held 12½c higher. Wheat firm at $1 37 for No. 1, and $1 33½ for No. 2. Corn firmer at 68c for No. 2. Oats in active and higher at 35c for No. 2. Rye nominal. Barley in demand at $1 25 for common.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 22, 1869.

River falling, with about eight feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at five P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 22, 1869.

River falling, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 77° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, July 22, 1869.

River falling, with about eight feet water. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M. C.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Nicolson Pavement.

At a recent meeting of the City Council of Cleveland a report was presented from the Mayor and City Engineer, who had been authorized by resolution of Council to visit Eastern cities for the purpose of investigating the various kinds of wooden blocks and other pavements in use. This report was ordered to be published, and from it we make a few extracts tending to show the superiority of the Nicolson over all other pavements. "The Nicolson is the only wooden pavement in Philadelphia, and the people seem to be averse to all others." "Although various kinds of wood pavement have been tried in New York, yet the Nicolson is the only kind used to any extent. One block in Wall street was paved last fall with the Stafford pavement, and already at the ends and sides of the section the unerring signs of displacement. The pavement is far too expensive in its construction to compete with the Nicolson, and in the opinion of your committee is far less durable." "Your committee examined the plans for a great variety of patent wooden block pavements, the advocates of each claiming superiority over the Nicolson pavement; but, in the opinion of your Committee, other pavements seem to be more or less meritorious just in proportion as they resemble or differ in principle from the Nicolson, those most resembling it approximating most nearly to it in value and utility." The report concludes that from after a very careful examination, with the assistance of disinterested parties, who, from experience, were fully competent to judge, they are compelled to the conviction that the Nicolson pavement is far superior to any other wooden pavement now in use, being more simple in its construction, and combining the essential qualities of stability and durability, and they therefore recommend it to your honorable body in preference to all other wooden pavements now in use."

This is strong testimony in favor of the Nicolson, and if there be any here who still doubt its utility, this report should remove such doubt. The Council has immediately ordered the paving of several streets with the Nicolson block, and from these also the Nicolson gives universal satisfaction in this city and several additional streets would have been laid with it this season, had it not been for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the Broad street case in Philadelphia, and which, it is hoped, will soon be reversed.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in Allegheny City, resulting in considerable damage to the National Hotel, kept by Samuel Graber, No. 151 Ohio street, as well as the building adjoining, owned and occupied by Mr. G. Herman as a shoe store. The fire, which was discovered by a boarder in the hotel mentioned, appeared to have started between the studding on the first floor, between the two buildings, and the strong draft carried the flames up to the roofs of the houses with great rapidity. Confined as they were, the flames could not be reached, and it was not until a hole was cut through the roof of one of the buildings that much progress was made in subduing the fire. The buildings, however, were deluged with water, and probably suffered as much damage from that cause as they did from the fire. Secretary of the hotel furniture was removed, and that remaining in the house was badly damaged by water. Mr. Graber's loss will probably reach $4,500, which is covered by insurance. Mr. Herman was aroused from his sleep by a policeman, and great difficulty was experienced in arousing his wife and children, who were nearly stifled by the smoke. His stock of boots and shoes was mostly all saved, but no attempt was made to remove the furniture. His loss will probably reach $1,500. He is fully insured, having $1,500 in the Franklin, on the building; $2,000 in the Citizens, on the stock, and $250 on his furniture, etc., in the Pennsylvania. The origin of the fire is not known.

Church Organization.

On Wednesday evening last, the committee from the Ohio Presbytery appointed for the purpose, met in the Hazelwood School House and organized a Presbyterian congregation. Dr. S. J. Wilson, D.D., pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church in this city, preached the organization sermon, after which the congregation went into an election for elders. The election resulted in the choice of Messrs. M. W. Hankin and B. D. Thompson. Rev. Mr. McKinney, chairman of the committee, then delivered the charge to the elders, upon the conclusion of which they were ordained and installed. The same gentleman then delivered a few remarks to the congregation. The following gentlemen were trustees: Messrs. James McKibben, James Watson, James Proctor, Dr. Mosier, James Gardner, and Samuel Thompson. Rev. John Black, who has been successfully laboring in this vicinity for some time past, was present and assisted in the exercises. An exhibition will be held in the public school house in Hazelwood on Friday evening, August 6th, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the new church. The exhibition will be pleasing as well as interesting, and a large crowd will no doubt attend. By so doing they will assist a praiseworthy object.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending July 20th, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Pierce, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 92,721—Lock-Nut; Thomas Hagan, Rochester.

No. 92,731—Shelving for Stores; Wm. Koch and Geo. Koch, Cass.

No. 92,747—Tempering Steel Castings; Chas. Parkin and Samuel Trelheway, Allegheny county.

No. 92,748—Valve Cock; Thomas Bamden, Allegheny City, and Samuel M. Davis, Pittsburgh.

No. 92,790—Boiler Flue Scraper; Lester B. Brown, Petroleum Center.

Re-issues—No. 3,559 of Patent 35,429, dated June 3, 1862, Dr. A. Mantle, of Hollow Glass Ware; J. S. and T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, for themselves and assignees of James Reddick.

No. 3,558—Dr. B. same Patent.

No. 3,559, of Patent 35,429, dated February 20, 1866—Rake-Tooth Bender; Columbus Coleman, Allegheny City.

The City and County Taxes.

Some persons are apt to be confound the times and terms for the payment of the city and county taxes. For the information of such we may state that, in the payment of city taxes, three per cent. is allowed off until the middle of September; after that, the face of the duplicates will be exacted until the first of October. After the first of October, five per cent. will be added on all taxes remaining unpaid. The county taxes will be received with an abatement of five per cent., until the first of August. During the month of August no abatement will be allowed, and after the first of September five per cent. will be added. All who have to pay taxes to-day should attend to the matter as promptly as possible, and those who wish to save the discount have not much time to loose.

Assault Upon a Hermit.

Cyrus Fitch, a man who sesides in a little hut on the banks of the Ohio at the mouth of Chartiers creek and lives by fishing and raising vegetables, yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters charging John Thompson and William Thompson with aggravated assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the defendants came to his place half drunk and commenced abusing his house. He asked them to desist, and then they knocked him down with a stone and left him senseless. Some persons hearing his cries of help came to his assistance when the offending parties ran away. A warrant was issued.

TARENTUM CAMP GROUND.—The camp meeting grounds at Tarentum have been reported in good order by the committee of the Board of Trustee, who examined it on Monday last. Tents may be procured by applying to Messrs. Jacob H. Walters, Joseph Nobbs and Thomas W. Wright. The meeting will doubtless be largely attended this season. The religious exercises will be under the management of Revs. H. Miller, D. D., Leslie and Wesley Smith, who are well known in the church. Arrangements have been made for boarding tents sent to accommodate all who wish to board. Tickets at half fare will be furnished by the railroads, commencing Monday, August 16th, good for the whole time.

THE RESULT OF A RAID.—Three young men named P. Ramsay, Sam. Johnston and Wm. Evans, were before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, having been arrested at a dance-house on Third avenue the night previous. Ramsay was sent to jail for twenty days, in default of a fine of ten dollars and costs, and Johnson was fined ten dollars and costs, and Evans twenty dollars and costs. Both fines were paid. Evans is said to be one of the proprietors of the house.

GAVE BAIL.—Jeremiah and Henry Force, charged before Alderman Butler on oath of Thomas Whittaker, with keeping a gambling house, by means of selling lottery tickets, were arrested and held to bail to answer the charge at Court. The same parties were charged before Justice Lipp, of Birmingham, with a similar offense not long since, by a man named McKee, and they also have to answer the charge at Court.

DEAD DOGS.—The police officers are "dosing" vagrant dogs with cartridges of meat having strychnine on them. Yesterday morning two of the dogs were found dead and removed by Street Commissioner Hunter. The programme arranged by Chief Higbee will be carried out until all the superfluous canines are disposed of. Muzzle your dogs if you care for them!

HEARINGS ON TUESDAY.—Benjamin Adams, John Campbell and John Paisley, conductors of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, have been held to bail for a hearing before Alderman Neeper, on Tuesday next. They are charged with being engaged in worldly employment on the Lord's Day.

ELECTION.—The Eighth ward school, Allegheny, has elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, Miss Helen Renwick; Intermediate, Miss A. Haller; Primary, Miss Sue Omsler. One teacher remains to be elected for the Grammar Department.

BETRAYED HER CONFIDENCE.—A female named Margaret O'Connor, whose confidence it seems has been betrayed by one Thomas Muivehil, made information before Mayor Brush yesterday, and a warrant was issued for Muivehil's arrest.

THE SNYDER SUITS.—Everything was quiet about Alderman Lynch's office yesterday, there being a general suspension of Snyder suits. There appears to be a general cessation of hostilities, and there is every prospect of the suits being amicably settled.

FLAG-STONE CROSSINGS.—Street Commissioner Hunter has had flag-stone crossings laid on Smithfield street at the intersection of Fourth avenue. The crossings will be appreciated by those using them.

FIVE DAYS.—H. Husted charged Geo. Bear with disorderly conduct before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, and Bear being captured, was sent to jail five days in default of a fine of five dollars.

TO REMOVE.—Coulter will remove his quarters to above the date next week. He will use the boat house of the Xanthia Club for retaining purposes and will board at a farm house on the south shore.

CLOSED.—In consequence of repairs to the Masonic Lodge rooms in Masonic hall, no meetings will be held for five or six weeks, or until the improvements are completed. Notice will be given of the time of meeting.

A CONVENIENCE.—An iron gutter has been placed on Penn street, in front of the Independence Engine House. A similar gutter will be laid in front of the Relief Engine House, Fifth avenue.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec will sail for Europe next month to attend the Ecumenical Council to be held in Rome about the last month in the year.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Right of Way through the City—An Ordinance Prepared by the Railroad Committee.

The Committee on Railroads held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of hearing the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider and prepare an ordinance granting to the Connellsville Railroad Company such right of way as would enable them to make western connections. The sub-committee reported that, after careful examination of the route by way of Cherry alley, they came to the conclusion that the granting of such route would be inimical to the interests of the city and the property holders, and the use of such route dangerous to life and generally objectionable to citizens. The feeling of this committee, as indicated at the last meeting, seemed to be against it also, and the sub-committee therefore turned their attention to other routes. We quote from the report:

After careful examination, and full investigation, your committee unanimously decided upon the Water street route, which had been referred to in committee. By this route, but little if any damage will be done to property and the business usual to the wharf and Water street will be impeded to an extent hardly appreciable, while the shipping and steamboat interests, as we believe, will be greatly benefitted. Indeed, to our knowledge, the simple extension of the Railroad down Water street has been asked by steamboatmen and merchants. Your committee, however, looked further, and took into consideration the destruction of the oil trade and other interests on Duquesne Way, for the increased and better railroad facilities. An investigation convinced us that if at all practicable, the extension of the road up Duquesne Way, so as to form connections with the Allegheny Valley and other roads, especially the former, would be of immense importance and benefit, and of yearly increasing interest to the city and her manufacturers and trade. This, in addition to the construction of the proposed bridge at the Point, is worthy of careful consideration. Your committee has had an ordinance prepared by the City Solicitor, in accordance with the views here briefly expressed."

The ordinance was then read, granting the right of way to the Connellsville Railroad Company, down Water street to the Point, and up Duquesne Way to Grant street, at which where they can connect with the other roads centering in the city. The ordinance limits the completion of the work to one year after the ordinance is accepted by the company.

The members of the committee discussed the ordinance at considerable length, and the discussion showed a decided majority in favor of it. Mr. Hugart, President of the Connellsville Company, spoke to the route through the tunnel, and also the route recently surveyed along Nine Mile Run. Mr. Hugart replied to these interrogations, stating that the Nine Mile Run route would cost one million of dollars, as it necessarily passed through a large extent of valuable suburban and city property. As to the tunnel, the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had virtually stated that it was not their intention that the Connellsville Company should ever be allowed to make a connection that way, in other words, that they would use every effort to prevent them coming through the tunnel. In regard to the first route, the cost rendered it impracticable; and as to the second, the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad would prevent it being available.

These routes have been carefully examined by the sub-committee, and since they deemed it next to impossible to lay a track through Cherry alley without constant danger to life and property, owing to the narrowness of the alley, and the two rivers was recommended.

From the discussion we learned that the proposition is to allow a single track down the Monongahela wharf to the Point, and up the Allegheny wharf to O'Hara street, the rails to be laid as close as possible to the river and Duquesne way, so as to give a level roadway, and not interfere with the passage of drays and other vehicles. The track will pass over Smithfield street, in front of the Monongahela House, and under all the bridges to the Allegheny wharf.

When the question was taken, the ordinance was unanimously adopted, but it is proper to state that of the members opposed it during the discussion. The whole subject, therefore, will come before Councils at their meeting on Monday afternoon next.

The Great New York Fire in 1835.

We clip from the colums of the Philadelphia *Underwriter* an interesting incident in the early experience of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., (whose statement of assets, amounting to $5,352,592 96, may be found in another column), showing the value, as well as the reward, which attaches to a faithful fulfillment of obligations, at a time when nerve was requisite and individual sacrifice was probable.

After the great fire of 1835, the "Ætna," of Hartford, now the largest, strongest, and most successful Fire Insurance Company in America, received notice of their losses, and the President called a meeting of the Board of Directors, and in a few words told them they had lost, probably, all their capital. After a few moments' silence, in which the President brought from the fire-proof vault all the stocks and bonds with which their capital, and placed them before them, when one of the Board asked him what he should do. "Do," said the President, "Go to New York and pay the losses, if it takes every dollar there," pointing to the package, "and my own fortune besides."

The anxious looks gave way to those of satisfied determination, and the Board unanimously said: "Good! and we will stand by you with all our individual capital."

The President went to New York, adjusted the losses, and in a years' time the company, so bold in act and noble in deed, had no obligations, had their capital more than returned by premiums, and a reputation better than any company in the United States.

State Teachers' Association.

The annual session of the State Teachers' Association will be held in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday, August 10th, 11th and 12th. The programme for the days of exercise has been published, and gives promise of an interesting time. On the afternoon of the first day, Miss Martha Glass, of Pittsburgh, will read an essay on the Needs of our Public Schools. The programme, as a whole, presents a variety of interesting topics. The exercises will be interspersed during the day with vocal and instrumental music, and also with select readings from some of the most prominent elocutionists in the country.

The people of Greensburg are making ample arrangements to give the association a hearty reception. Ladies will be entertained free of charge, and the hotel rates for gentlemen will range from $1 to 1 50 per day. Free return passes will be issued over the following railroads, with quite a number yet to be heard from: Pennsylvania Central, Allegheny Valley, Cumberland Valley, East Pennsylvania, Erie and Pittsburgh, Huntingdon and Broad Top, Hanover Branch, Gettysburg, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Susquehanna, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Catawissa, Williamsport, North Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, and Winchester and Philadelphia.

The Proposed New Market House.

The want of market conveniences by the citizens of the upper wards of the city is pointed, and the longer Councils delay in giving them a market house the greater will be the clamor for it. There are now, really, no two opinions on the subject, and the citizens directly interested expect to hear of favorable action on the bill now pending in Common Council (which has passed the Select Council) at the meeting on Monday next. The bill provides for a lot on Fifth avenue, corner of Miltenberger street, to be purchased and the building erected in the residents of the Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh and Fourteenth wards. Persons living on the river boundaries of the Sixth and Fourteenth wards will thus have equal facilities with those residing on the Second Center avenues in the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh. Seven acres of ground for a building ground has been proposed, so far as we know, for at this point lee land requires no grading, and can be bought cheaper. We believe, than other proposed sites. Let Common Council give the subject their earnest attention on Monday next.

Closed for Repairs.

For some time past, as the public no doubt are aware, improvements have been making on Smithfield street, the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company repairing the street from curb to curb, southward from Fifth avenue. The workmen have been materially interfered with by teamsters driving over the half finished work, and notwithstanding a watchman was placed at the corner of Fourth avenue, drivers of vehicles entered the inclosure and drove over the street. The ordinance relating to the paving of streets provides for the infliction of a fine of five dollars and costs on all such offenders, in addition to which they will be required to pay the damage incurred to unfinished work by driving over it. The necessary sign boards were placed yesterday, and the Street Commissioner will cause the arrest of all who carelessly interfere with the work in the manner mentioned.

PRESENTATION OF JEWELS.—At a recent meeting of Zurable Chapter No. 162, the Past High Priests were each presented with a jewel. There are but seven P. H. P.'s living, and all of these were in attendance. They are, in order of service, Companions A. M. Pollock, Thomas Davage, John M. Scott, Joseph Graff, G. C. Riddle, James H. Hopkins and D. M. Estep. The jewel is a most elegant, rich and beautiful piece of workmanship, bearing all the appropriate symbols, devices and mottoes. Intrinsically, it is of great value, but its chief worth is derived from the fact that it is a testimonial of kind feeling, fraternal regard and due appreciation of efficient services of esteemed officers. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Com. J. J. McIlvar, in eloquent and appropriate terms. Com. James H. Hopkins made a general response in behalf of the recipients.

A FESTIVE TRIO.—At an early hour yesterday morning the officers on duty in the Fourth ward discovered three young men driving a horse attached to a buggy furiously through that ward. They immediately ran and stopped the horse and on discovering that the parties were intoxicated, turned his head towards Patterson's livery stable. The buggy was left there, and the occupants removed to the watchhouse where they passed the remainder of the night in silence. Yesterday morning Mayor Brush fined them five dollars and costs each, which they paid and were discharged. Their names were James Dunn, James McCormick and Thomas O'Connor.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—George Fisher, a boy aged twelve and a half years, was drowned in the Monongahela river, above the Suspension Bridge, about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. The deceased was employed at the Novelty Works, corner of Grant street and First avenue, and after eating his dinner went to the river for the purpose of bathing. He plunged into the water without having first ascertained its depth, and being unable to swim sank. Before assistance could reach him he was drowned. The body had not been recovered at last accounts, although search was being made for it.

AN ALLIGATOR IN TOWN.—The steamer R. C. Gray, which arrived from St. Louis yesterday, had on board an alligator measuring some eight or nine feet, which the crew caught at some point below here. It was dead, yet it presented a fierce looking appearance, and several persons, who saw it were wont to believe that it was not dead, until satisfied by those on the boat moving it.

ST. CECILIA EXCURSION.—The excursion of the St. Cecilia Cornet Band, connected with St. Paul's Cathedral, in this city, at Glenwood Grove, yesterday, passed off in the most pleasant manner, not an incident occurring during the entire day to mar the pleasure of the excursionists.

TROTTING MATCH.—Sorrel colt "Emperor Eclipse," ran a race with "Triple John" at Oakland Park, on Wednesday, for a purse of $200, and won after an exciting struggle.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of the Councils of Pittsburgh will be held on Monday afternoon next.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting Last Evening—Reports of Committees—Petitions, Remonstrances, Etc., Etc.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held in their respective chambers, City Building, on Thursday evening, July 22d, 1869.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Caiery, English, Gwinner, Harman, Harton, Morrison, Gilmore, Patterson, J. C.; Phillips, Riddle, Reiher, Wettach and President McBrier.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. WETTACH presented a petition for water in the first ward. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition for a change of grade and for water on Fifth avenue, Second ward. Referred.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented the resignation of Mr. Harriman, member of Council from the First Ward, Mr. Hartman having moved out of the ward.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the Mayor be instructed to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy.

The resignation was accepted and the motion adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WATER.

Mr. WETTACH presented the report of the committee on Water, with a resolution for water pipes on Beach and Adams streets.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted and passed finally.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Mr. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the Committee on Streets, favorably recommending the Lateral Sewer on Pitt alley, the grading and paving of Evans's alley, the lateral sewer from the east line of Rebecca street to Belmont street, the grading and paving of Montgomery avenue from the east line of Irwin avenue, to the west line of Sherman avenue and the lateral sewer on North avenue. Ordinances we reported for all of the above improvements.

In relation to the changing of the grade of River avenue from Bridge street to McFadden's, the Committee believed that the interests of property holders along the bank would be subserved by retaining the established grade, and as a consequence reported adversely.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the ordinance in relation to the paving of Evans' alley adopted.

Mr. ENGLISH moved that the ordinance in relation to Montgomery avenue be amended so as to have the street paved with the Nicolson pavement. This motion was subsequently withdrawn, and the ordinance passed as reported by the Committee.

The remainder of the ordinances were adopted.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

Mr. ENGLISH offered a resolution that the houses in the Third and Seventh wards be numbered.

Mr. RIDDLE moved as an amendment that all the houses in the city be numbered.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The business of common Council was then taken up and the reports of the Market and Fire Engine Committees received.

Council non-concurred in the matter of the laying of the track on Penn street and referred to the Committee on Water.

Also in the resolution relative to hitching posts around the city building and referred to the Committee on City Property.

Council also non-concurred in the report of the reviers relative to Perry street.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
R. DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Blair, Comley, Gilliland, Grenet, Hanna, Kepler, Koppe, Long, Megraw, McNeill, Price, Reineman, Neville, Tate, Verity, Warner and President Slack.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. HANNA presented a petition for the grading of School street, from Robinson to the river. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. VOEGTLY offered a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to place an iron culvert at the intersection of Penn and Cherry, out streets. Adopted.

Mr. SEIDLE, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to report a grade for Ohio street, from Troy Hill road to Bridge street. Adopted.

Mr. NEVILLE, a resolution referring the Ordinance Committee to report an ordinance compelling the Water Commissioner to locate the duties of the City Controller. Adopted.

Mr. PRICE, a petition for a water pipe on Taggart street. Referred to Committee on Water.

PASTURE LANE SEWER.

The PRESIDENT stated that the ordinance passed in Select Council, July 8th, for the construction of a Pasture lane sewer, from Main through the West Common, to connect with the Fifth ward sewer, was received, and laid over at last meeting of Common Council, to be taken in order.

Mr. McNEILL called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the ordinance, which resulted: Yeas, 11; nays, 6. So the ordinance was adopted.

Mr. CONLEY presented a petition for grade of Willow avenue, from Ohio to Federal street Committee.

Mr. VOEGTLY, a resolution for a profile of grade of Steep street. Adopted.

ENCROACHING ON THE WATER LINE.

Mr. MEGRAW presented a resolution calling upon the City Solicitor to report what action had been taken in the case of persons on the Pittsburgh side of the Allegheny river, who have been and are still engaged in filling up the river for the purpose of "making land."

Mr. LONG asked what the object was in offering the resolution.

Mr. MEGRAW replied that certain parties owning property on the river bank were filling up along the shore, making large lots of ground and forcing the water over to this side, the party had formerly been engaged in such duths way, and had buildings erected on it. The resolution he had introduced was not intended to go to bring suit and test the matter, but he neglected to do so. The object of the resolution was to have the matter looked into, and that he will not do so. If he would not attend to the City Solicitor, Councils could appoint some one else.

Mr. McNEILL thought it almost impossible to get the Solicitors to attend to these cases. Efforts had been made in this direction years ago, but after suit has been commenced in these cases, a "strange lethargy" seems to come over the Solicitors, and the cases are forgotten.

Mr. LONG suggested that when the Solicitor tested any case that he refuse to fill up the river, he should also examine into the right of the city of Pittsburgh to do the same thing. There was a proposition to make a public park at the Point, and for this purpose to fill out to the distance of one thousand feet. What effect this might have on the channel he was not prepared to say; but it would no doubt force the water over, to the injury of the property on the opposite bank.

The resolution was then adopted.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

Mr. HANNA presented the resignation of his colleague, Mr. HENRY M. LONG, of the First ward.

On motion, the resignation was accepted, and the Mayor instructed to issue his proclamation for a special election to fill the vacancy.

THE LIBRARY ROOM.

The action of Select Council, in regard to providing the room for the City Engineer in the Common Council Chamber, and allowing the Library Association to remain, was then taken up and fully considered.

Mr. TATE moved to non-concur in the action of Select Council.

Mr. MEGRAW spoke in favor of non-concurrence, and while he was in favor of the Library, he was opposed to voting any portion of the City Hall for the benefit of a private institution.

Mr. McNEILL favored the action of Select Council in permitting the Library to remain where it was.

Mr. HANNA had nothing to say against the Library. It was a good institution, and the city had now the opportunity to whereby some room wanted for other purposes, and it was the duty of Councils to guard the city treasury in the premises.

Mr. PRICE made an appeal in favor of the Library, and also Mr. WARNER.

On the question being taken, the yeas were 11 and the nays 6, so the action of Select Council was non-concurred in.

Council then adjourned.

The Summer Resorts of Fayette County.

Many of our citizens have left the city and sought the cool air of the mountains during the present season of high running thermometers, and probably many more will follow their example. Many have visited the mountains in the vicinity of Uniontown, Fayette county, and none return from that section without being charmed by the delightful scenery and cooling mountain breezes. Those who desire making a dying trip and wish a few days of rare enjoyment cannot well do better than take the morning train on the Connellsville Railroad, and by less than a day's time a rare amount of enjoyment can be obtained. The train arrives at Uniontown about noon, and this is within six miles of the Summit House, situated on Samuel Hill and kept by Mr. John Snyder, a young and clever host who knows how to render his guests most thoroughly and emphatically happy and comfortable. In addition to the hotel there are a number of cottages furnishing rare accommodations.

Two miles east of the Summit House is the Bunting Stone House kept by Mr. Henry C. Bunting a most genial gentleman.

These hotels are in the vicinity of the celebrated Fayette Springs, and this together with the wondrously beautiful mountain scenery affords Indiscriminate to Pittsburghers that can scarcely be resisted.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULTED A HEALTH OFFICER.

J. B. Williams, health officer, preferred a charge of assault and battery against William Pann. The prosecutor alleges that he was out in the neighborhood of the copper works, and sat down to write a notice to somebody to abate a nuisance. Not finding any seat handy he sat down on the door-step of Mrs. Flack's boarding house, and while he was writing there the defendant came out and asked him what he was doing there, at the same time ordering him off the door-step. Mr. Williams left immediately, but his irritated assailant followed and attacked him on the road, tearing his coat off, and assaulting him in an exceedingly unjustifiable manner. Warrant issued.

Public Amusements.

THE CIRCUS.—Noyes's Crescent City Circus will exhibit to-day and to-morrow in the Diamond, Allegheny, and as they unquestionably give a fine performance there should be a large attendance. Last evening Woods Cooke, the boy rider, performed the wonderful feat of throwing sixteen successive summersaults over banners while the horse was galloping around the ring. As gymnasts and equestrians the Noyes troupe are hard to beat.

MUSEUM.—Major Burnell continues to please large crowds during the day and evening, with the curiosities of the museum.

Exciting Runaway.

Last evening Mr. J. P. Smith, lamp and glass merchant of Liberty street, was out riding with his family, and while driving down Fifth avenue on his return from the country, the carriage became detached from the tongue, letting the team loose. The horses became frightened and attempted to run. Mr. Smith clung to the reins, however, and was drawn out over the dashboard to the pavement. He succeeded in stopping the horses, but was considerably hurt, his right knee being injured. The family was badly frightened but fortunately escaped uninjured.

BEDFORD AVENUE.—The grading and paving and repairing of the sidewalk on Bedford avenue, opposite the basin, which caved in about two years ago, is finished. The work was done under the supervision of Street Commissioner McFaden.

A NUISANCE.—The attention of the officers of the Board of Health is directed to a nuisance which exists on a lot on Franklin street, between Washington and Congress streets, Seventh ward. It should be abated forthwith.

BOAT RACE.—It is said a boat race will take place to-morrow on the Allegheny river, between some of the oil men on Duquesne Way.

Pittsburgh Female College.

We neglected yesterday morning to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the catalogue of the above institution from its energetic President, Dr. Pushing. If anything were wanting to show the continued prosperity of the College, it may be found in the fact that during the past year no less than two hundred and ninety-four students were in attendance. Not only is our own immediate locality largely represented, but nearly every State in the Union has a representation among the pupils. The faculty still numbers twenty teachers, and as we have heretofore spoken of their trusts, eminent qualifications for their positions, it is unnecessary to repeat it. During the vacation the class rooms are being handsomely carpeted, and such other improvements made as will add to the comfort and convenience of pupils. The next year gives goodly promise of being equally as successful as that just closed. The fall term will open on Wednesday, September 1st. Catalogues may be had on application to the President, Dr. I. C. Pershing.

A NEW INSTUMENT OF WARFARE.—A new instrument of warfare was yesterday brought to light by a couple of laborers employed on the new church now being built on Hand street. One of them, Michael Seiferth, and Michael Seiferth were mixing mortar with hoes, when they became involved in a fight and struck him with a hoe and split his ear. A warrant was issued.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Sisters of Mercy gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $1,000 towards the rebuilding of St. Xavier's Academy, from friends in the vicinity of Latrobe, Greensburg and Youngstown, during the past year by Mr. J. Rogers and others.

BRAVER FEMALE SEMINARY.—The fifteenth annual session of the Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute, Beaver, Pa., Rev. R. T. Taylor, Principal, will commence on Tuesday Sept. tember 14th. Send for a catalogue.

WANTED.—A rolling mill manager is wanted immediately, who can take charge of rail, bar and guide mills. See advertisement.

The Model Sewing Machine.

No merely human invention is perfect, but in the Grover & Baker sewing machine it approaches perfection in its operations than any machine of this description in the market. These machines are familiar to all kinds of sewing machines, and whose experience entitles their opinion to be regarded as of high authority, speak in the highest terms of the "Parham" machine. In a word, the Parham is destined to become the most popular machine in the market. One of the most difficult tests applied to sewing machines of all kinds, and one that will be admitted as a true criterion in gauging their respective merits, has been applied to the "Parham" repeatedly, with the most gratifying results. Those who are desirous of examining the "Parham" will find every facility and opportunity afforded them by calling at the office of Mr. Gilmore, at No. 61 Wood street, where "Parhams" of various classes are constantly in operation. For economical and domestic purposes generally the "Parham" is unequalled. The machine is simple, durable, easily learned, has an easy movement, and is not liable to get out of repair, points that go to make up a model machine.

Business Investment.

We commend to the notice of parties looking for business investments the card of Mr. Edgerton, appearing to-day. We believe it to be a very promising enterprise.

Tents for Camp Meetings.

Hunting and fishing parties, three sizes, for sale cheap, at J. H. Johnston's, 79 Fourth street.

The Value of Pure Wine in Sickness.

The chief difficulty with reliable wines has been their scarcity and exorbitant prices, but this has been removed by the introduction of a pure native wine, prepared from the Port grape of this city known as the Norton's Virginia of Jersey. We understand he has submitted his wine to the test of many of our celebrated physicians, and all concur in its purity, medicinal properties, and superiority to the best Port wine. It is highly recommended for the appreciation of its sanitary effects, prescribe it in cases of debility, nervousness, dyspepsia and chronic complaints, requiring a tonic, aniodorific or diuretic treatment.—*Examiner.*

Druggists sell it.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

The World Grows Wiser.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every indisposition of body it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it protested. It was generally returned then upon the hands of those to be punished. Calomel, blue mass, etc., forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now. It has learn that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were the means which would have called the "main hold" of the faculty, in cases of dispepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, depurant and antibilious properties, as were never heretofore united in any medicine. It has also discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who in their desperation would pile mountains, when knocked down, they rose from the earth with as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by any painful disease, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated being sinks to the earth, piece by piece, *building up to the knocking down* system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly safe vegetable remedy containing the most important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease by invigorates and regulates the stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, thus *building up to the knocking down* system of treatment.

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In summer, when the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, a wineglassful should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

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And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our General Agency, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

Applications for insurance in the above Company for Pittsburgh and Vicinity to be made to

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